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Entered as Second-Class matter,
January 8, 1915, at the Post Office at
New York City, N.Y., under Act of
March 3, 1879, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

MAR. 20,
1920

VOL. CXXX No. 3363



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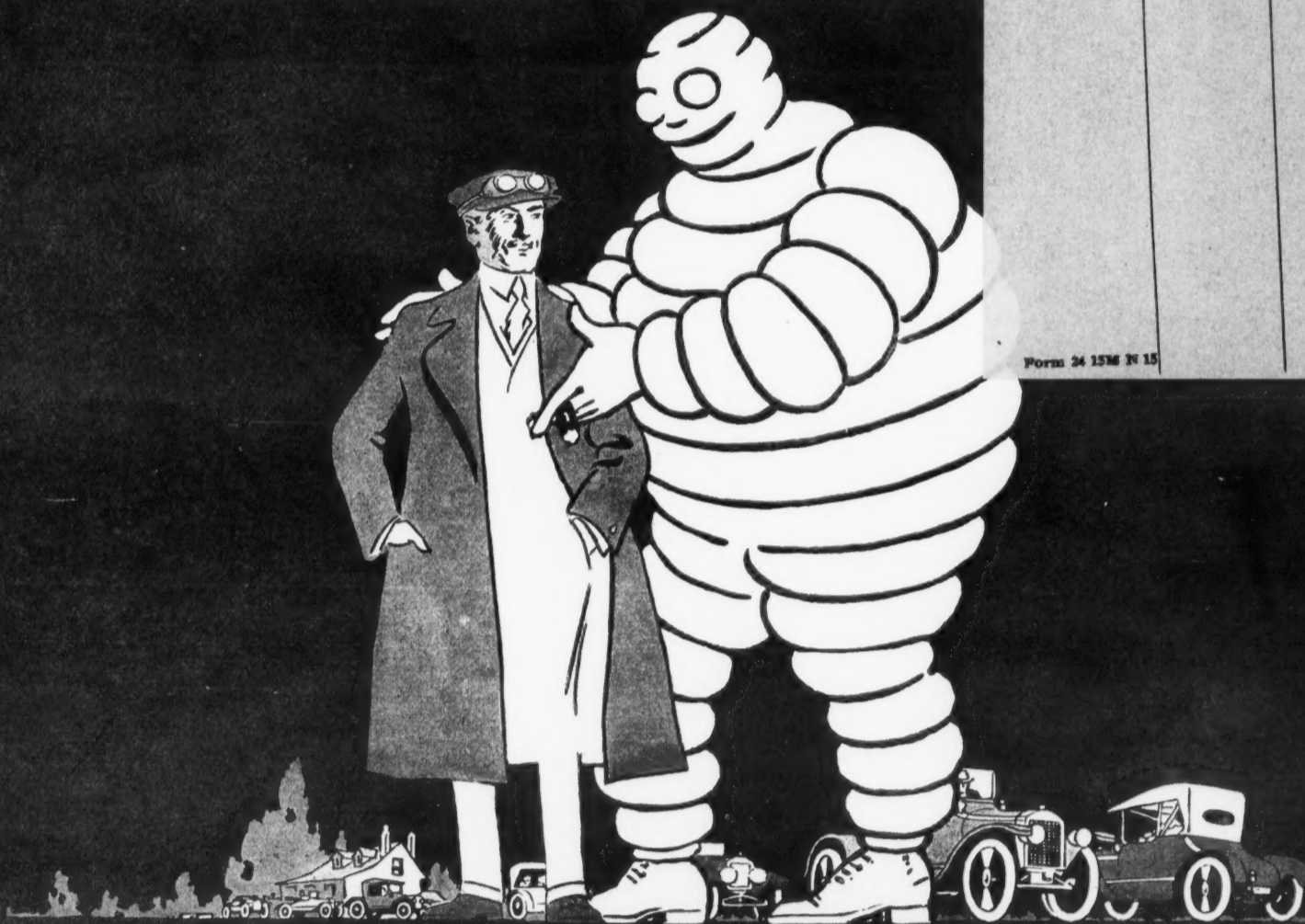
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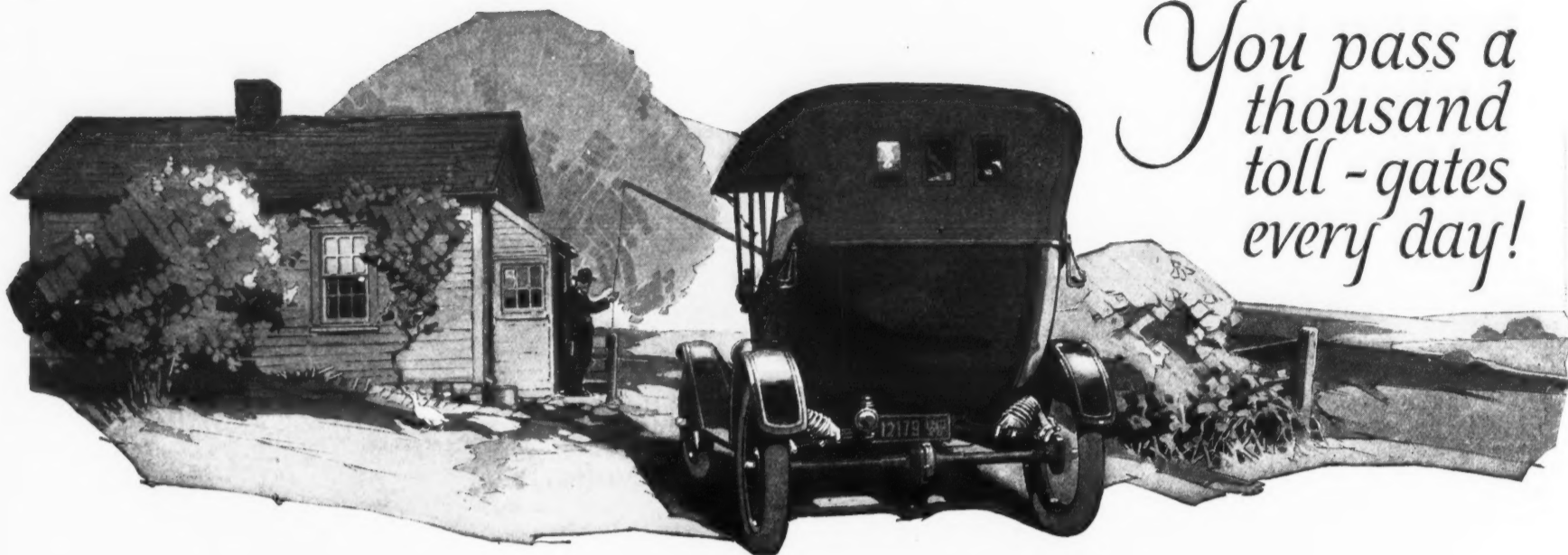
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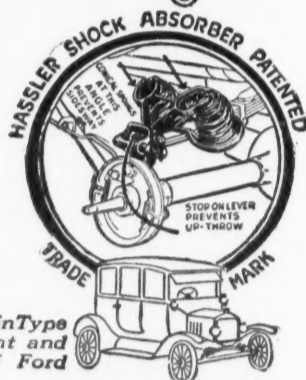


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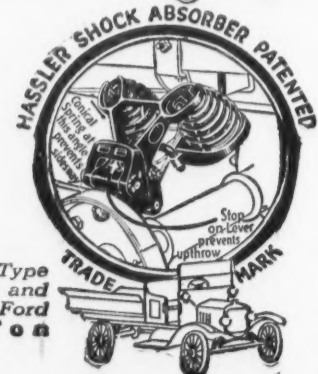
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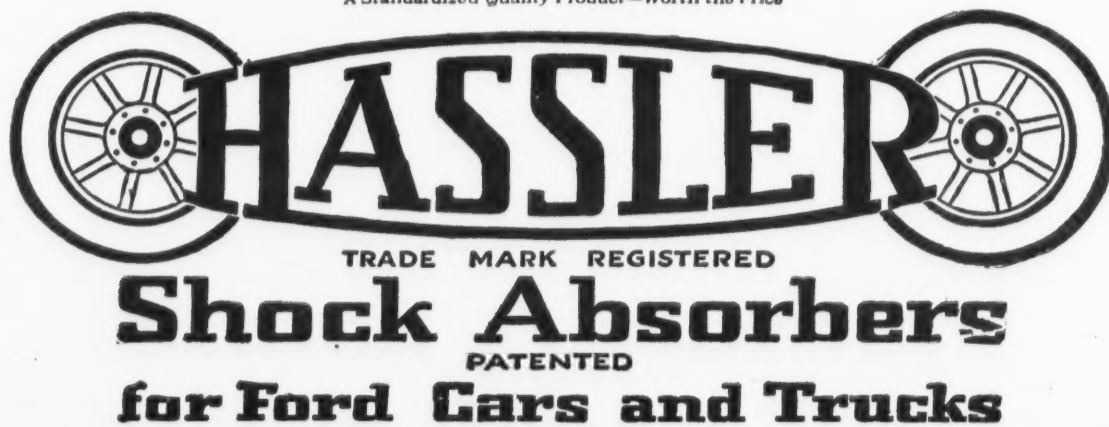
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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Published by the
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

CXXX

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1920

No. 3363

10 CENTS A COPY
\$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Is Germany Safe for a Republic and Democracy?

Kaiserism and Militarism have Lost their Hold on the German People and Democratic Government has Come to Stay

By DR. BERNHARD DERNBERG

Late Vice-President of the German Cabinet, and late Minister of Finance and Colonial Secretary.

THE question whether the change of government in Germany, as produced by the revolution, will be permanent, and whether it promises to perpetuate a republic, is of enormous importance both to Germany and its interior development and to all the nations that now on the definite ratification of peace—so long delayed—prepare to resume political and commercial intercourse. It is easy to see that the international credit that could be accorded either to the country or to its nationals depends very largely on the opinion formed as to the stability of the government, the security of property, the safety of business transactions.

If this opinion should turn out unfavorably, if a return to the old autocratic and militaristic regime was at all likely, or if on the other hand it was to be feared that by Bolshevik infection a second Russia could be assembled in Germany, it would be in the highest degree unwise and dangerous to engage in commercial relations with all the monetary risks that cannot be separated from them.

It is for this reason that LESLIE'S has asked my opinion as a German democrat whether the change in the form of the government in my country promises to perpetuate a republic, pointing out to me at the same time that "this change was so sudden and drastic that the situation must be difficult and perplexing."

I shall try to answer this difficult and perplexing problem to the best of my ability. I take it that when Americans speak of a republic they mean a democratic and parliamentary government, presided over by a president of the people's choice with a fixed term, a man who is responsible for his conduct of public affairs to the nation. Therefore, an unrepresentative, irresponsible government, such as the present Russian regime, could not, in the American sense, be christened with the fair name of a republic. May I take that for granted?

Anticipating the reply at once, I would say *I believe that the democratic republic in Germany is there for good*, that it will probably have many organized foes and antagonists both in the ranks of the conservative right, which embraces all that is left of the ancient regime, and from the ultra Socialist left, ranging from the independent Socialists of the Liebknecht-Ledebour type to the communist and Bolshevik, although there is nobody in Germany who cares for the last appellation; that *it will prevail and that it has come to stay*. However, there is one condition, viz., Germany must survive economically, and that does not depend upon the German people but upon the other signatories of the Versailles so-called peace, who have assumed thereby all the responsibility this document entails and thus also in final analysis the responsibility for the ultimate form of government in Germany.

It has often been declared that the Germans set up a popular form of government merely to camouflage their real intention of eventually restoring the autocracy. The writer of this article, however, makes out a pretty good case to the contrary. Dr. Dernberg will be remembered as having been active in the United States in behalf of the Fatherland before we entered the war. He has held office under both the old and the new regime in Germany. He is nationalistic but not bitter, and the tone of his article can offend no one. This message from the inner circle in Germany may not be ignored. The Doctor indicates that kaiserism and militarism had begun to crumble before the World War ended and that the capitulation of the German forces and the flight of the Kaiser completed the good work. He is confident that the republic will endure if Germany is not too hard pressed economically by the exactions of the Allies and forced into reactionism or Bolshevism. He asserts what has frequently been declared in this country and England, that Germany will be unable to meet to the full the obligations laid upon her by the Versailles Treaty.

When in the first days of November, 1918, the tower of Kaiserdom, much to the surprise of the outer world, broke all of a sudden asunder and collapsed in a heap of dust it had not been as solid for some time as it seemed. To the experienced eye it was full of rents and fissures all over. Prince Max von Baden, of pacifist reputation,

when succeeding Count Hertling in the fall, introduced the parliamentary cabinet system, chose his collaborators from the majority parties of the Reichstag, including Socialists, such as Herr Ebert, and of course Democrats, and was about to subordinate the military authorities, Hindenburg and Ludendorff and all the rest of them, to the civilian Chancellor. Had the front not broken, the Democrats, and not the Socialists, would have achieved a democratic Germany, not by dangerous and costly upheaval but by a consequent evolution. However, whilst this was going on in Berlin, Ludendorff sent his S. O. S. messages from the front, demanding an immediate armistice and the opening of peace negotiations. Erzberger was sent to treat and was more or less forced by Hindenburg's instructions to conclude an armistice, which delivered Germany into the hands of its foes.

The rest is well known. The demand for an armistice revealed like a flashlight the utter failure of the emperor and his military. Although the nation had given its all during over four years, had been drained of its men, had been starved by the blockade, had withstood a world of warriors and destructive machinery of the highest effectiveness, it was now to be at the mercy of its antagonists. This universal feeling of helplessness and rage broke the inner front, just as the outer front had been smashed by Foch. Emperor and military leaders had lost all credit. The Chancellor demanded of William II to vacate his throne. After some time of indecision the Kaiser preferred to seek safety in Holland, Ludendorff disappeared from the scene, revolts by sailors broke out at Kiel, revolution commenced in Munich and the Chancellor turned the power over to Herr Ebert as to the accredited leader of the only organized, more or less disciplined, political body with influence on the great masses, viz., the Socialist Party of Germany.

And with the emperor fell no less than twenty-two kings, grand-dukes and other dukes; they disappeared as if they had never been there, as painlessly as the extraction of a milktooth when the strong molar has eaten its root and commenced to shove it out of the way. I mention this to prove that the German revolution was not the result of the subversive work of any one party or revolutionary group, although the U-Socialists had done their best to shatter the fundament of the old order and had made considerable preparations. The German revolution was the result of the general conviction that the old system had ruined the land, had cost it the sympathies of the civilized world and was unable to lead the nation to peace and reconstruction. It was the longing for a new order of things, for the abolishing of an obsolete tradition, of a system of autocracy, lies and deception. And this conviction was the conviction of the great



DOCTOR BERNHARD DERNBERG

majority of the German people. The establishment of this fact is of importance in connection with the question under review.

In Berlin the revolution was at first in the hands of the Independent Socialists; they had the arms and had used Russian money for some time in preparing the ground. When Scheidemann unfurled the red banner on the Reichstag steps on the afternoon of November 9th he and Ebert felt that the cooperation of the Independents was necessary if civil war and bloodshed were to be avoided. So the body of the six "Volksbeauftragte" people's delegates was composed of three majority Socialists and of three Independents. But Ebert at once sought also for support from the two democratic parties, the Center party or Christian People's party, as they liked to style themselves, and the Progressives of the Payer-Naumann color. Erzberger was retained in charge of the famous armistice commission and the portfolio of Minister of Finances was tendered to the writer on the 11th of November. In the conversation that took place in connection with this offer between Ebert and myself, Ebert gave an outline of his intended policy. He underlined his desire to put Germany back on a constitutional and legal footing as soon as possible by the election of a constitutional assembly by all adult Germans—men and women of twenty years and over—the polling to be had on the proportional system in order to secure the fairest obtainable representation of all factions in the country. I did not at that time enter the ministry, since my party

friend Schiffer, who had been undersecretary at the financial office under the old régime, and had provisionally declined to serve under the new, reconsidered his decision and held on as Minister of Finances of the new republic.

The episode proved that from the very beginning parliamentary republican government was to succeed the old order of things. This was not altogether to the taste of the Independents. They strove more for a development such as had taken place in Russia; frictions began in the cabinet, preparations were made to overthrow the rule of the people's delegates by main force, and at the proclamation for the elections to be held on the 19th of January, the Independents seceded, the Cabinet was reconstructed and it obtained an element of considerable strength by the addition of Herr Noske, who had meanwhile put the unruly marines in Kiel in some sort of order. It was in the nick of time that a capable man should organize some military support to the Ebert cabinet. Fights took place in Berlin on Christmas Eve when the government, with the help of volunteers commanded by old army officers of the Guards, tried to take part of the Berlin castle, but had to withdraw for want of the necessary decision. Encouraged by this success, the Independents, assisted by well-armed bodies of reduced soldiers—an army of eight million men had just been dissolved—undertook to overthrow the Ebert Government on January 6th. The government was without any reliable troops—the volunteers having withdrawn their

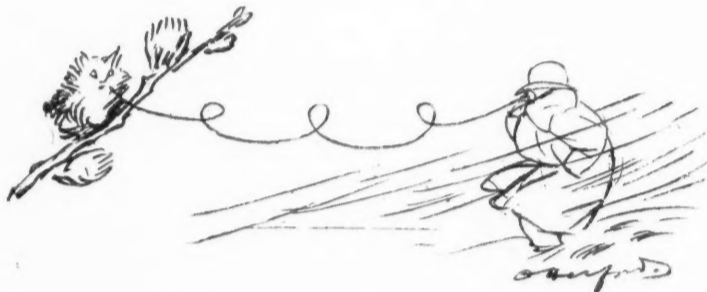
support, disgusted by the happenings on December 24th—but it collected several thousands of unarmed workmen organized in the Social-Democratic party, who by their masses and bodies protected the government in being. On that very eve, the organization of government troops began. It is due to the Democrats—the new name meanwhile assumed by the old progressives and other liberals—that also the higher classes enrolled; the right, and with them all the supporters of the old régime, had vanished out of sight in fear and dejection. A competent force was disciplined and has maintained law and order since.

In this way it became possible to hold the elections practically undisturbed. They returned 162 Social-Democrats, 22 Independents, 83 Center, 75 Democrats and some fifty members of the two right parties, who became the opposition together with the Independents, whilst Social-Democrats, Democrats and the Center Party formed a strong working majority. On this basis a cabinet was formed, comprising six Socialists, three Center, three Democrats, with minister for foreign affairs as a neutralized specialist. The National Assembly got together in Weimar early in February. It has done great work, commencing with a provisional constitution and the election of a provisional president. It has since passed some eighty bills, a great many of a fundamental character, all in the direction of making Germany safe for democracy. The work comprises the

Concluded on page 375

Pen and Inklings

By OLIVER HERFORD



The Voice of the Pussy-Willow

THE other day I took a day off and used the telephone. It is best to take a day off if you want to get a number these times, and the number asked for was Spring one, nine, two, o—yes Spring, Nineteen Twenty. "There's no such number" said Central; "what you want is Winter 1919." I assured her that was the last number in the world I desired, and after a wait of an hour or so she gave me Blizzard 1888 on a busy wire, comparing notes with Winter 1920, and I began to despair of ever getting my number.

I rang off and waited. I am a patient person, I waited a whole hour to allow the wire to cool off. Then I called again and this time I was rewarded by hearing at the other end of the wire a faint far-off, fuzzy, mewling sound.

It was the voice of the Pussy-Willow!

The Shorn Lamb

IT was Lawrence Sterne, I believe, who wrote, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and it is quite a happy thought that the gentle airs that succeed the blustering winds of March, are a Providential concession to the tender nurslings of the April fields.

But the Pussy-Willow comes in February and early March and it would be asking too much to expect Providence to temper the wholesome and necessary rigors of these months for the sake of the venturesome kittens of the Willow boughs.

Who but Providence (or Mr. Hoover) could ever have thought of the happy expedient of providing each and every Pussy-Willow, not only in the United States but also in England, France, Belgium and even Germany, with a warm fur overcoat!

And I verily believe that if the Pussy-Willows were lodged on the cold wet ground instead of perched on the high and dry branches, Providence (or Mr. Hoover) would have seen to it that they were provided with rubbers as well as fur coats.

Where Are the Cats of Yesteryear

CERTAIN it is that Cats are disappearing; that is to say the common friendly Tabbies and Tommies of the town we used to see doing their morning marketing in the ash cans, or with whom we were wont to pass the time of day in the neighboring door-yards.

In the last week I have seen only two street cats and only one to speak to, and that one was a stray orphan kitten who had been adopted by a kind-hearted bookbinder; the other when I would have accosted her gave me one strange look and vanished.

I glanced hurriedly down at my shoes as my hands flew instinctively to my necktie and hat, but the foot-gear were mates (of long standing) and the hat and tie were each in its proper place; nothing was there about my attire to shock the sensibilities of the most fastidious feline!

What did it mean? No cat had ever treated me with such discourtesy before. Then it was that I bethought me of how few of the feline brother or sisterhood I had seen abroad of late.

Have they been carried off by an epidemic? Do cats catch influenza? or catlepsy? Has the scrap-market been affected by the high cost of living? Has the percentage of nutriment in the garbage can diminished to the vanishing point? Have the mice struck for shorter hours?

Do Cats Come Back?

AS I pondered thus at the corner of a lowly street, there tripped past my line of vision a fur coat whose opulence and sheen made its background of untidy brick and stone seem doubly dull and dingy. The motive power of this unlikely pelt was (as far as could be seen) lisle thread and oxford ties but I made no further note of the

girl; my mind was fixed on the coat—it was the third of its kind I had observed in as many minutes in that mean street.

A shiver ran through me; I had seen a ghost, a procession of ghosts. It was as if a ouija board had suddenly screamed miaou!

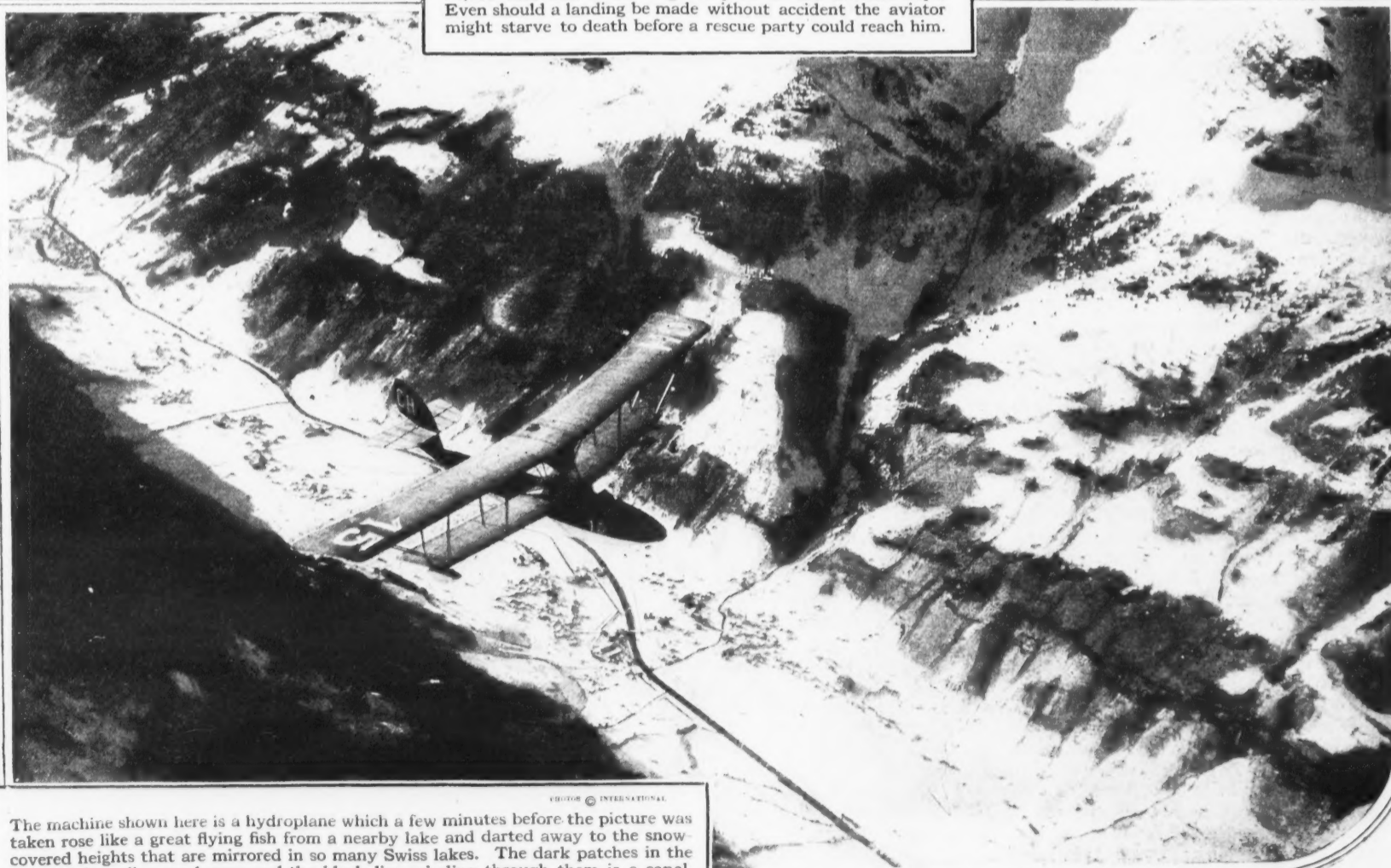
And they say cats come back. What a come-back!



Flirting With Death Over Alpine Splendors



A broken propeller or engine trouble here would mean almost certain death for the daring bird man who was caught just after he had successfully passed over the rocky summit of the Finsteraarhorn which rises to an altitude of over 14,000 feet and is the highest peak of the Bernese Alps. Even should a landing be made without accident the aviator might starve to death before a rescue party could reach him.



The machine shown here is a hydroplane which a few minutes before the picture was taken rose like a great flying fish from a nearby lake and darted away to the snow-covered heights that are mirrored in so many Swiss lakes. The dark patches in the snow of the valley are houses and the black line winding through them is a canal.

EDITORIAL

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

CHARLES AUBREY EATON, Associate Editor

A Post-War Statement of Leslie's Creed

IN VIEW of the universal and fundamental unsettling of life by the World War, and the social, economic, and political readjustments which it has made necessary if civilization is to endure, we offer a restatement of the basic ideas and principles upon which we propose to develop our editorial policy.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY has always stood, and will continue to stand, for a sane, American, view of life; for liberty as guaranteed by and expressed in obedience to law; for justice as the ground of every permanent social relationship; for the equal rights of both labor and capital; for a just reward to all who add to the spiritual and moral as well as the material possessions of the nation; for the duties as well as the rights of citizenship; for a square deal to and by every man, with special privileges to none; for unswerving loyalty to the flag, institutions and ideals of our country, for honesty, industry, intelligence and thrift as the only basis for a sound social and economic system; for the church, the school and the home as the threefold foundation of personal prosperity, contentment, and character, and of national greatness and social safety.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY will continue to be, as it has always been, constructive rather than destructive in viewpoint, aims and method; a builder-up of all that is permanent and real in our national life; unalterably opposed to every agency which seeks to disrupt, discredit or destroy the foundations of our American Commonwealth.

We recognize the necessity for a wider and deeper application of these basic ideas and principles if we are to meet, in any adequate degree, the new conditions imposed upon the world.

THREE new emphases in the thinking of the American People have resulted from the war.

The first is upon the nation itself, especially as to the permanence and value of its Constitution; its social, political, and economic institutions; the validity of its republican form, and of its underlying principles of democracy, interpreted as government of, for, and by the people.

The allurements of European revolutionary utopias have inflamed the willing minds of certain noisy groups; and we are being urged, under threat of armed force, to exchange the tested principles of the Republic for a hodgepodge of crazy schemes, too absurd for serious consideration, except for the fact that they have behind them millions of distracted and suffering European people who, by the sheer weight of numbers, and by the infection of an incurable misery, may crush the world.

Revolutionary socialism, communism, Bolshevism, and all kindred hallucinations are merely symptoms of social disease. In themselves they are no more a cure for this disease than is a high temperature a cure for typhoid. They propose to usher in the millennium by destroying with one fell stroke all that has been achieved of social and political progress through long centuries of costly experiment. These theories are in our judgment unsound in principle, unworkable in practice, and as dangerous as dynamite in the hands of children.

The social disease which these self-appointed dictators and deliverers would cure by a return to chaos does exist and must be treated with courage, intelligence, and justice.

IT is the desire and purpose of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to ally itself with that great and growing army of sane, patriotic, liberty-loving Americans, of high and low degree, who are determined by every reasonable and just means to cure this disease, so far as it may affect our country, but without attempting to kill the patient in the process. As another result of the war, American thought has been directed, with renewed emphasis, to a study of our international relations. Every man today must think not only in terms of the nation but also in terms of the world.

We cannot exist as a nation without an increasingly intimate contact with all other nations. Our farms and factories soon will be pouring out an excess of food and goods which must find a foreign market. Our capital and leadership are needed for the reconstruction of a shattered civilization. We must go forth to meet this obligation and opportunity. But we insist that whenever an American citizen goes about his lawful business, anywhere in the world, he shall have for his defense and support the entire power of our Government and people. The flag must follow the citizen, and both flag and citizen must be respected everywhere.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY is against the pusillanimous and vacillating foreign policy, or lack of policy, which permits the persecution and murder of hundreds of our citizens when about their lawful business in Mexico. And we are equally opposed to any grandiose scheme for regulating the universe which will entangle our Government in the inevitable and unending political struggles in Europe.

We come now to the third and perhaps most vital series of ideas bequeathed by the war. Everywhere we find new emphasis on industry, and especially on industrial relations, as expressing the human side of industry.

In a recent interchange of amenities between the head of a great manufacturers' organization and Mr. Samuel Gompers, the latter declared that "the workmen of America will never go back to pre-war conditions of work and wages." "Never" is a pretty long word, but, in the main, Mr. Gompers is right. Neither employees nor employers can go back to pre-war conditions. Nobody can. The world has moved far forward and must take what of good or ill the future holds.

But we shall have movement without progress unless we can find some common ground of justice and right upon which to build. And LESLIE'S WEEKLY is determined to aid with every resource at its command in establishing upon a firm and equitable basis the commercial and industrial institutions of our country.

We recognize that industry has become the chief organ of civilization, and that the world's progress depends on solving the social problem.

We are resolutely opposed to any and all class movements which have as their purpose the establishment of class tyranny. We recognize no rights demanded in the name of a class. Only citizens have rights, and the citizen's rights are balanced always by his duties. We want to see the condition of Labor improved as rapidly as possible on the ground that the workingman is a man and therefore is entitled to his fair chance.

WE believe that the interests of capital and labor are one and cannot be separated without harm to both. So far we have seen no substitute for the so-called capitalistic system. Profits for money and wages for work are infinitely better than any system of communism or state socialism.

In an age of machinery civilization is impossible, life itself is impossible, without capital. And capital is of no avail without work. What we must have, therefore, is a new understanding and cooperation between labor and capital in the service of the community.

This is mainly a question of leadership and education. The normal leader of the workingman is his employer. And the normal goal of an American workingman is to become a capitalist. The right of private ownership of property is fundamental. And, with proper leadership and education, there is no reason why every industrious and thrifty worker should not enjoy this fundamental right.

At the present moment we are traveling in a vicious circle. High wages are matched by high prices, and both are aggravated by shortened hours and lessened production. Until the world's depleted stock of food and goods is brought up to normal, every man who does less than a full day's work is guilty of treason to himself, his family and his fellow men. He is matched in moral obliquity only by his big brother the profiteer. And both are engaged in the dangerous pastime of sawing off the limb upon which they are sitting.

In dealing with the widespread social unrest and its economic causes and consequences LESLIE'S WEEKLY will endeavor to exalt and interpret the human side of labor and capital alike. It will present authoritative accounts of what is being done to solve the industrial problem upon principles of justice and humanity. And it is glad to know that great things are being done and greater things planned in every line of endeavor.

We shall seek in every way within our power to help develop a better understanding between employer and employee; more effective machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes without recourse to barbarous and wasteful strikes; a wider and more equitable distribution of wealth based upon production and thrift; a more thorough safeguarding of the investments of the people; a square deal for the farmer upon whose well-being the prosperity of the nation so largely depends; a fair wage for the teacher, the public servant, the preacher, the writer and all who serve through the medium of ideas; a fair return to capital and relief from unjust persecution and confiscation; better living conditions for all classes of citizens; a sound immigration policy which shall meet our real industrial needs without mongrelizing our citizenship, debasing the standard of living, or diluting our national ideals; the establishment of women in their rights as citizens; the safeguarding of childhood; a simplified and less expensive system of government, which shall serve all the people in the spirit of our Constitution.

In this time of uncertainty LESLIE'S WEEKLY is betting its money on America. Our purpose is to serve the nation by interpreting America to Americans and Americans to each other and to the world. We shall strive to develop a more complete understanding and cooperation between all classes, interests, sections, and parties as servants of the nation. In this we are grateful for the support of our great and growing constituency.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



THE PRINCE OF WALES "taking the salute" of the 2nd Leinsters, his own regiment, at Colchester. England's future ruler is the Colonel of the famous organization. America will have another opportunity to entertain "Wales" on March 31 when he touches at San Diego, California, en route to the Antipodes, where great preparations are being made for his reception.

"Wales" Likes Touring

EVIDENTLY the Prince of Wales really had as delightful a visit to Canada and this country as his charming smile, seen in so many photographs, seems to indicate. Having had an opportunity to rest a bit following the rather strenuous activities of his much-talked-of tour, he is off again—this time to the Antipodes. According to the last reports his Royal Highness was still utilizing his left hand for handshaking purposes, a fact which, were any such reminder necessary, would serve constantly to remind him of the warmth of his welcome on this side of the Atlantic. Unless there is an unexpected change in the plans, the Prince, aboard the dreadnought *Renown*, will visit Barbados, pass through the Panama Canal, touch at San Diego, and make stops at Honolulu, the Fiji Islands and Auckland.

Back to America!

THE men who so splendidly abandoned their pursuits in this country and rushed back to the lands from which they came in order to fight for those lands are coming back. Almost every steamer that comes to port brings some of them—at times two or three, at times several hundred. One of the largest groups which has

thus far arrived was brought across the Atlantic by the Mallory Line's *Henry R. Mallory*, which docked at New York the early part of this month. Aboard the ship were 930 veterans of the battles in Italy, a majority of whom had done their bit in repelling the well-nigh irresistible Austro-German advance on the Piave. The problem of returning to America has not been so easily solved by many of the reservists and Congress has enacted legislation making it possible to bring thou-



For months the men who bravely left this country when the great war started in order to fight for the lands from which they came have been returning. Here are some of the 930 Italian reservists who recently reached New York on the S. S. *Henry R. Mallory*. In the center of the group are Colonel Vittorio Arfa and Captain Guido Maguoni.



UNDENIED Izzet Pasha, who during the recent crisis in Turkey was called upon by the Sultan to form a new cabinet. He is a partisan of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the powerful leader of the Turkish Nationalists.

sands of them back on our transports.

More Trouble in Turkey

THE massacre of between 5,000 and 15,000 Armenians in the vicinity of Marash, Cilicia, and the decision of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to reduce the land of the Sultan to a mere skeleton of its former self, have served to focus the attention of a busy world once more on Turkey. Instead of a population of more than 30,000,000 Turkey may soon boast of only 6,000,000 inhabitants. At this writing the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies is a possibility.

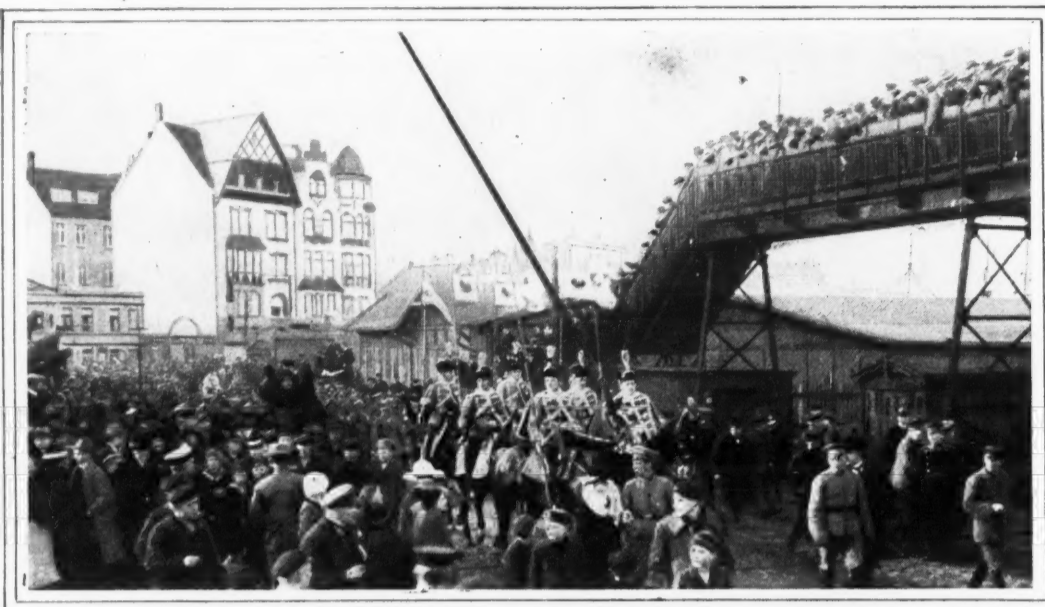
Pictorial Digest of the World's News

Something Doing in Schleswig-Holstein

IS little Schleswig-Holstein to revert to Denmark, to remain a German possession, or to become an independent State? A portion of it, at least, is certain to become Danish, owing to the result of the recent plebiscite in the northern zone; but the future of the remainder of the tiny land is still problematical. Shortly after the result of the first vote had been announced and in the absence of three of the leading members of the international commission supervising the voting, there was launched a movement for the establishment of an independent State. Just how far the Allies will permit the advocates of such a plan to go is as yet uncertain. When the plebiscite in the second zone is held the result will, it is believed, be in favor of Germany, for southern Schleswig and all of Holstein (virtually the entire province south of Flensburg) are inhabited by Germans. The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, from which Schleswig-Holstein was formed, were wrested from the Danes in 1864 by Prussia and Austria. Two years later, following the Seven Weeks' War, they were incorporated a province of Prussia.

Mr. McAdoo's Latest Scheme

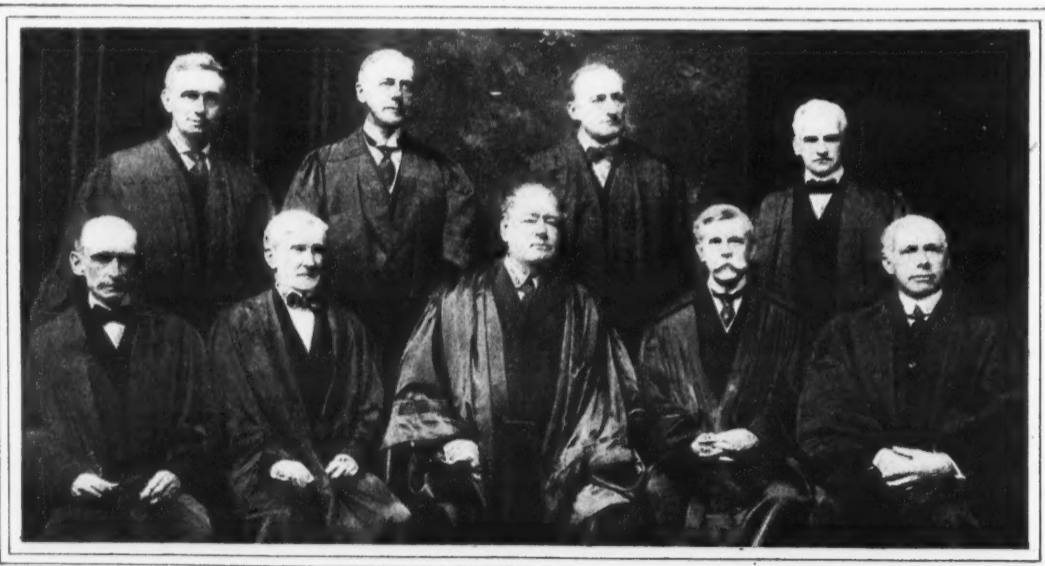
"MIGHT it not be possible to work out a plan by which England's debt to us could be reduced by the transfer to us of certain British possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the extent of their value?" Thus interrogatively did former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo recently phrase an idea which seems to have had much the same effect upon the peaceful inhabitants of the possessions referred to that a red rag has upon an irate bull. About the same time that Mr. McAdoo was evolving his ideas, Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, introduced a bill in Congress providing for the purchase of the Bermuda Islands. Among Great Britain's possessions near our coast are Jamaica, the Bahamas, Barbados, Nassau, the Bermudas, and British Honduras. The Bermudas comprise about twenty islands which are inhabited.



The departure of the German garrison from Flensburg, just prior to the holding of the first plebiscite in Schleswig which resulted in a victory for those favoring annexation to Denmark. Recently those outside the plebiscite areas have started a movement aimed at securing the emancipation of Schleswig-Holstein from Prussia, and the establishment of a new State.



Hamilton, Bermuda. Former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo has suggested the purchase by this country from England of various British possessions near our coast in order to reduce the British war debt to us, and a resolution proposing the buying of the Bermudas was recently introduced in Congress by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa. The inhabitants of the islands do not like the idea.



The members of the Supreme Court, which recently handed down a very important decision in the United States Steel Corporation case. Standing—left to right Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts; Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey; James C. McReynolds, Tennessee; John H. Clarke, Ohio; (seated): William R. Day, Ohio; Joseph McKenna, California; Chief Justice Edward D. White, Louisiana; Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts; W. Van Devanter, Wyoming.

An Important Decision

ON March 1 the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision in the famous United States Steel Corporation case which is regarded as of far-reaching importance. The decision was to the effect that the great organization is not a trust within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was concurred in by only four of the members of the Court, three dissenting and two taking no part in the consideration of the case. Concurring in the opinion, were Chief Justice White, and Justices Holmes and Van Devanter.



Bust of Susan B. Anthony, the famous pioneer woman suffragist, the work of Mrs. Adelaide Johnston. Thirty-three of the necessary thirty-six States have ratified the woman suffrage amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The Suffrage Situation

JUST one hundred years ago Susan B. Anthony, one of the first votes-for-women agitators, was born in South Adams, Massachusetts. Had she not died in 1906 she would be a very happy woman today, for with the Woman Suffrage Amendment ratified by 33 States out of the necessary 36, it begins to look as though all of the women of the nation will soon be able to vote. The ultimate success of the suffragists rests upon the action of the legislatures of nine States, which thus far have not accepted the amendment.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News



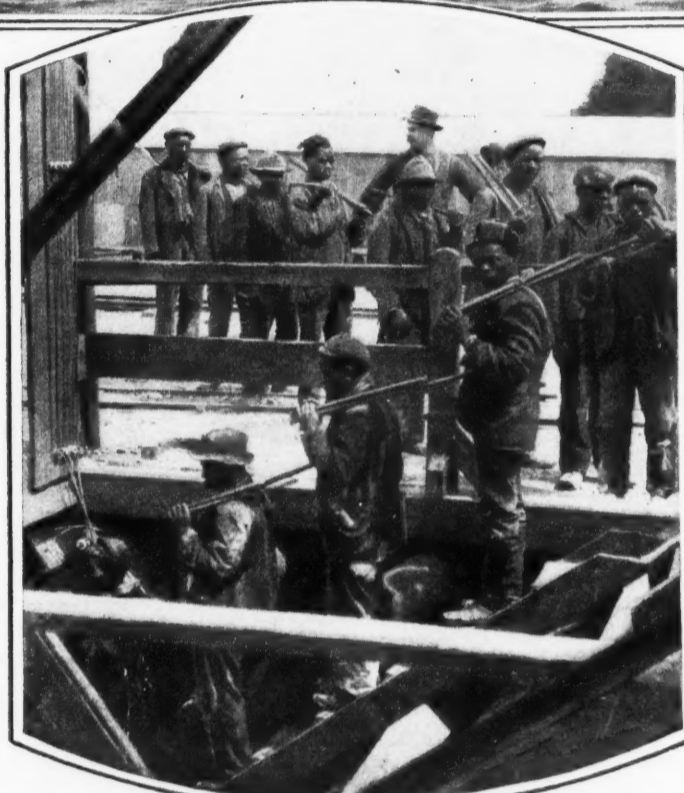
The island of Helgoland. It cost the Germans \$175,000,000 to transform it into a mighty fortress second only to Gibraltar in strength. Its giant guns are at last dismantled; but it will require seven years more to complete the difficult work of demolition ordered by the Allies.

The End of a Famous Fortress

ONCE, and once only, during the great war a British warship—the *Shannon*—ventured too close to the silent cliffs of



Sir Auckland Geddes, who has been selected as British Ambassador to this country.



Native boys descending the shaft of the Robison mine, near Johannesburg, South Africa, where 40,000 negroes recently started a strike. The disgruntled ones are giving evidence of the fact that they have been carefully instructed in modern strike methods by smooth-tongued agitators, and their picket organization is reported to be extremely up-to-date.

40,000 dissatisfied native workers walked out in the Witwatersrand gold fields, established a most excellent picket system, and proceeded to follow all of the tactics approved by the strikers of this country. Near Johannesburg there was a pitched battle in which troops were employed, and during which four natives were killed and thirty-five wounded. Speaking of the trouble, in London, Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the famous Boer leader, said: "The nonsense which the whites have been talking, of republics of blood and tears, will be put into practice by the natives, and too late it will be found that this idle talk has put these mischievous ideas into the heads of the blacks."

One Way to Settle a Problem

PREMIER ALEXANDER VAIDAVOCVOD, of Rumania, while in London, recently advanced some theories regarding the solution of one of Europe's gravest problems which have caused considerable discussion in diplomatic circles. According to his idea, southern Germany should be encouraged to unite with Austria so as to form a new, non-Prussian German state. At the same time an alliance should be encouraged between this southern section and Hungary and Rumania in order to offset the Slav section, consisting of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, which are inclining toward Russia. "So long as they deal with the old Feudalists there will be trouble between Hungary and Rumania," said the Premier. "Rumania can make peace readily with the new Liberals of Hungary, but not with Count Karolyi, Apponyi and other old Feudalists, who are now maintaining an army of 50,000 men, meanwhile keeping another 50,000 as reserve, not for defence or for use against the Bolsheviks, but for an attack on Rumania when the time is ripe."

A New Ambassador

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, England's Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, is to be our next Ambassador from Great Britain. Sir Auckland is, like Lord Bryce, a Scotchman. He has been a Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh, in Dublin and in Montreal. In the Boer War he was a lieutenant, and during the great war he served for two years. In the House of Commons he is known as a fluent speaker, and is thoroughly at home among Americans and Canadians. As President of McGill University, Montreal—a position which he resigned on being notified of his appointment—he gained a knowledge of American affairs which should stand him in good stead.

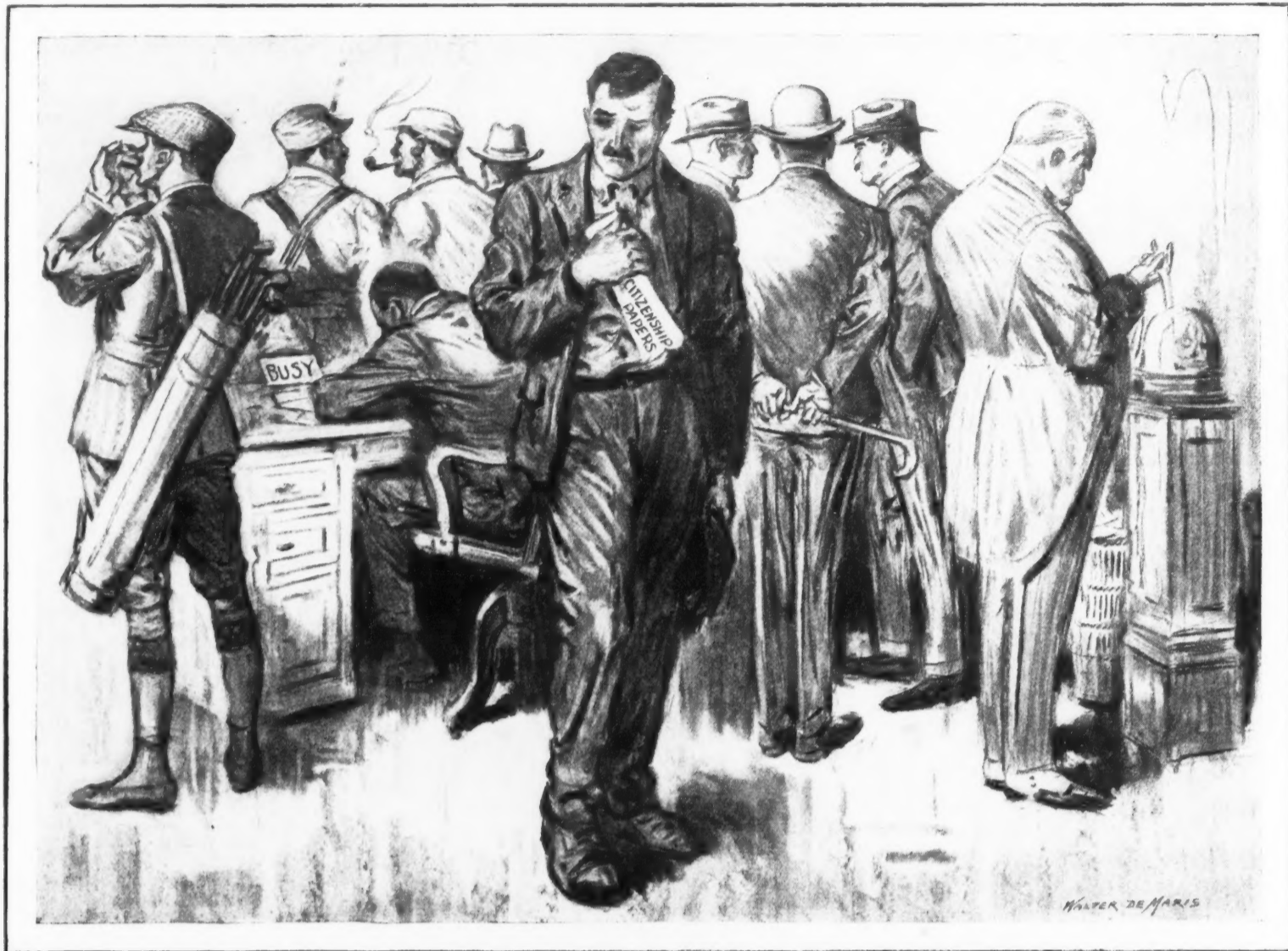
Helgoland and the defenders of that "Gibraltar of the North Sea" had the pleasure of firing at an enemy. With that exception, the guns so cleverly placed on the island were never directed at a hostile craft; nor will they ever be again, for, following a year and a half spent in demolishing the great emplacements, subterranean passages, ammunition dumps and huge guns, the island is once more a peaceful spot such as it was when the British unsuspectingly handed it over to Germany in 1890 in accordance with the terms of a treaty that greatly pleased the Prussians. According to the military experts another seven years will be necessary for the complete destruction of all the vast works, upon which more than \$175,000,000 was expended.

Trouble in South Africa

RECENT dispatches from South Africa telling of serious clashes between native miners on strike and whites who had taken their places served to emphasize the fact that the far ends of the earth are becoming strikingly similar in these turbulent days. Some



The first delegation from Transylvania to offer that section of former Hungary to Rumania. Premier Alexander Vaida-Vocvod (center, standing) is strongly advocating a new alliance scheme in which it is proposed to unite southern Germany and Austria in a non-Prussian state. Standing, left to right: Minister Goldis, Premier Vaida-Vocvod, Dr. Coins Brediceano. Seated: Bp. Christe and Bp. Juliu Hossu.



If the agitators get him, who's to blame?

Can We Americanize America?

Every Tenth Person We Pass on the Street Is Unable to Read, Write, or Speak Our Language, and It Behooves Us to Educate and Assimilate the Stranger Within Our Gates

By CHARLES AUBREY EATON

Associate Editor of LESLIE'S

ON Sunday afternoon, February 22nd, in the Schenley High School Auditorium, Pittsburgh, Pa., it was my privilege to take part in a great Americanization meeting. Under the leadership of Mr. W. S. Diggs, the Americanization Committee of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce had been at work for a considerable length of time preparing for this annual event.

The program consisted of music by an excellent Polish orchestra, by an equally good Italian choral club, with solos by an accomplished Lithuanian couple and a talented Slovak singer. In addition there were three-minute addresses by an eminent Pittsburgh clergyman of Scottish origin, Dr. MacGowan; by a professor in the University, who was born in Russia; by a physician who spoke with extraordinary ability, and whose native country was Bohemia; by a Serbian clergyman, and by a young Greek-American, who is the official interpreter in one of the Pittsburgh courts, by name, Theos E. Manos.

At the close of the meeting, Dr. Davidson, the Superintendent of Public Schools, after delivering an address of unusual power to the graduates, presented certificates of citizenship to 176 new citizens of the United States, representing no less than 22 nationalities. Of the entire 176, only 14 bore names originating in English-speaking countries. The others ranged from Abraham Aaron, by way of Frank Miklaxzewicz and John Wojciechowski, to Joseph Zambrycki.

That meeting I consider to be one of the great encouraging social symptoms of the present hour in America. To begin with it represented an awakened sense of obligation towards the millions of unassimilated foreigners and uninstructed native-born citizens. And this new sense of obli-

gation is asserting itself in the great agencies through which it must work if it is to function at all. There was the Chamber of Commerce, in the person of the Americanization Committee, representing the industrial, commercial and financial resources of that great typical American city. Working in full and enthusiastic co-operation with the Chamber was the Board of Public Education and the great staff of public school teachers under the devoted leadership of the Superintendent of Public Schools. There also, in the person of various pastors, the Church found representation. In the various musical organizations we were brought into contact with the artistic life of the community. The press gave generous space in preparation for the meeting and followed it by full and sympathetic reports.

But the play would have been like Hamlet with Hamlet left out, except for that remarkable group of 176 new citizens. I would like to be able to present to the readers of LESLIE'S a photograph of the group. I did not see a single face that was not illuminated by an eager interest and intelligence. Every one of the 176 had completed a course of free education in English and in American citizenship, either in some one of the 24 evening school centers or in the Grant School for adult immigrants, the School of Citizenship in the Ralston School, which aims to prepare 90-day petitioners for final naturalization; or in various factory or vestibule classes, which are conducted in industrial centers throughout the city.

As the Superintendent of Education and his helpers distributed the certificates to the 176 new citizens, the Judges of the Federal Courts, under whose jurisdiction

these men were admitted to the status of citizens, looked on with keen interest and appreciation.

There was only one thing lacking, and that one lack represents the fundamental failure of the American people in the past generation. Americanization has been defined as "the educational process of unifying both the native-born and foreign-born Americans in perfect support of the principles of liberty, union, democracy and brotherhood." The most conspicuous feature of this meeting, as it is of all similar meetings, was the absence of native-born citizens, whom one would expect to be present in larger numbers to encourage their new fellow citizens. The rank and file of our American citizens are still wrapped in the grave-clothes of indifference towards the most vital problem in our nation. Unless these men of vision in our Chambers of Commerce, our School Boards, our pulpits, our press, and in other positions of public trust are able to awaken the average American citizen from his stupid selfishness and moral laziness, there is every reason to expect that this element in our population will have a very unpleasant awakening from altogether different sources in the not distant future.

Americanization of America is the paramount issue, if one may be permitted to adopt the language of statesmanship. I do not mean simply a mechanical Americanization of aliens, but I mean a complete awakening of the entire citizenship of the country to a new understanding and appreciation of our fundamental political and social ideals; of the worth of our public institutions; of the obligations and rights of our citizenship; of the dangers and difficulties which press upon us, and of those agencies which must be employed by all if all are to be free,

Concluded on page 378

A Continuous Process of Betterment

The present conspicuous goodness of Goodyear Cord Tires has origin in a type of bettering effort pursued by this Company through many years.

Out of this effort emerged such important developments as the first American tire-making machine and the standard straight-side casing of today.

Out of it, too, came the original Goodyear detachable rim, the safe and reliable piano-wire tire base, the efficient All-Weather Tread.

The perfected Goodyear Cord Tire principle itself, as applied now in both passenger car and truck equipment, likewise arrived from this source.

At no other time since the beginning of this business has this process of betterment attained the scope and importance surrounding it today.

At no other time has it so effectively touched, and enriched, and benefited every phase of the material and manufacture of our products as now.

Its fruits in the present Goodyear Cord Tire are an immense capacity for service and a record of tire accomplishment unique in the world.

Because Goodyear Tires and the sincere conservation service behind them afford uncommon satisfaction, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

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GOODYEAR

CORD TIRES

Old Bill Invades The Better 'Ole—America

By CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER

"Full of Admiration, Wonder and Ice Water, and Convinced, Like Myself, That America Is a Mixture of Speed, Success and Hospitality, Old Bill at Last Returns to England."



Old Bill, as this sketch proves, managed to have a "jolly good time" on this side of the pond, despite the lamentable Sahara-like dryness which he encountered everywhere. The fact is, Old Bill lost his heart completely to America, and the land of the doughboy reciprocated by giving the smile-making veteran a rousing reception on each of his weekly appearances on the pages of this magazine. He has proved so extraordinarily popular and has made so many warm friends over here that Captain Bairnsfather, who has at last returned to England, has been persuaded to give us more of his adventures and misadventures. These, like those which have already been published, will appear exclusively in LESLIE'S during the months to come.

Why Cord Tires Demand Special Inner Tubes

THE area to be filled in a 5-in. Cord tire by the stretching of the inner tube is 175 per cent greater than in a fabric tire; other sizes in proportion. (See photographs.)

When ordinary inner tubes are used in Cord tires they are necessarily overstretched to fill this increased air space. This naturally draws out or stretches the walls of the inner tube so that they are thinner and thus weaker when they should be thicker and stronger.

Cord tires are harder on inner tubes than fabric tires—harder because of the lower air pressure they carry.

This lower air pressure means more flexing—flexing means friction—friction means wear. Because of this greater wear, ordinary inner tubes, overstretched to fill Cord tires, soon wear through. The

Horse-Shoe Re-Cord Tube

was developed a year ago to meet this condition. It is not overstretched in Cord tires, because its walls are 50 per cent heavier than those of ordinary tubes (nine-ply instead of six). It survives the added friction because it is made of extraordinary rubber—rubber so free from adulteration that it floats on water—rubber so toughened by special treatments that you cannot tear or break a strip the thickness of a wedding ring.

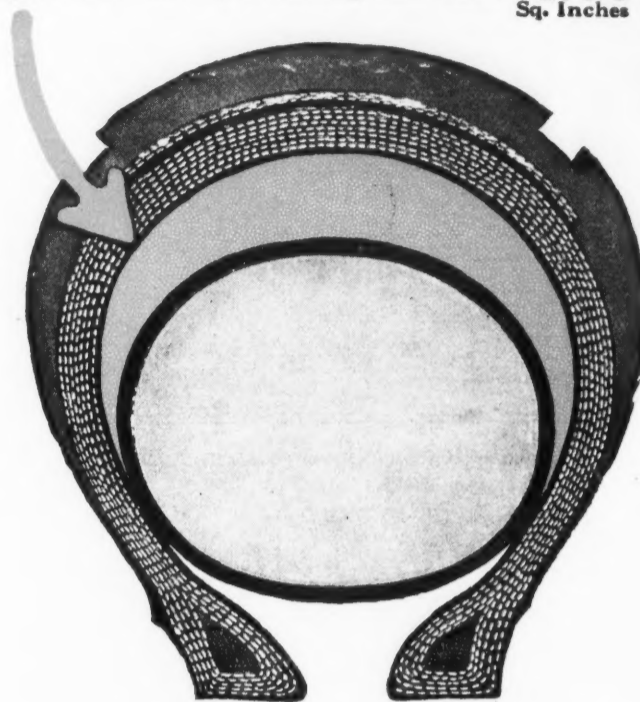
We have named this the Horse-Shoe Re-Cord (for cords) Tube to emphasize the fact that it was designed especially to stand the harder duty—the extra stretching and the friction in Cord tires. If you have long been a user of Cord tires, you will appreciate the necessity for such a tube as the Re-Cord. The small extra cost is negligible when compared with the extra service assured by this big brown tube.

RACINE AUTO TIRE COMPANY,

RACINE, WISCONSIN
EXPORT DEPT., 144 West 65th ST., NEW YORK

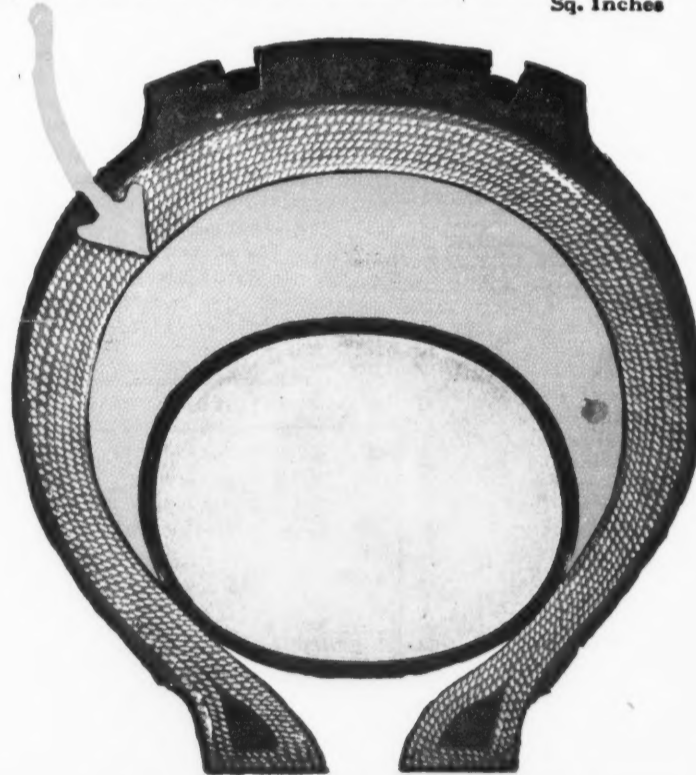
Cross-section of five-inch fabric tire showing space to be filled by stretching inner tube.

Area
4.06
Sq. Inches



Cross-section of Cord Tire, same size, showing space to be filled by over-stretching same tube.

Area
7.19
Sq. Inches



RACINE

HORSE-SHOE TIRES



Loading oil field materials at one of the railroad points in the Texas oil fields for a long overland haul to the lease. This sort of thing is of daily occurrence in the oil fields supply points.

How Not To Buy An Oil Well

You Never Can Tell When You Bore for Oil and Instead of Acquiring Riches the Easymark Frequently Acquires Only Knowledge and an Empty Pocket-Book

By L. S. PANYITY

THE oil excitement sweeping the country from the Golden Gates to the Battery is without parallel in history. It is of greater magnitude than was the rush of the gold seekers. Not only have individuals been enriched but towns and states lifted, as if by their boot-straps, upon high financial pedestals. Quick fortunes make a strong impression upon people of all walks of life, and many are in hopes that they may invest in some oil proposition that may turn out to be another Shumway, Trapshooter or McCleskey lease; and the great amount of "cats-and-dogs" on sale appears to offer just such a chance for the unwary.

Persons who would not think of entering into any new business deal without carefully analyzing the proposition will go blindly into the oil game. The everyday business man decides that his entry into the game has a good chance of sharing in the spoils, and thinks that, in view of the probable large returns, his investment is well worth the chance, and as the various stories that are heard are substantiated by facts he is determined not to be "bluffed-out" by the views of a pessimist. The next and fatal step is the purchase of oil stocks.

We have a class of real investing people who put their surplus cash into high-grade oil and gas companies' stocks; their idea being to secure a reasonable return on their investment and a probable advancement in the value of their holdings. People living outside of the oil territories should find their best opportunities along these lines.

Then we have another class of people who also style themselves as investors, who dabble in the very cheap oil stocks of unknown past, present or future. Their source of information regarding their several opportunities is obtained from the carefully prepared prospectuses of the promoters who are backing the project. Not all such offerings are without merit and there are many new propositions that turn out to be of value, but there is a much greater number of absolutely worthless stock-selling schemes. As these stocks are priced low enough to be

It certainly would be nice to make a million or two by the simple process of financing the boring of a few holes in the ground, wouldn't it? Mr. Easymark, listening to a silver-tongued promoter, feels sure that it would be easy, too. But Mr. Easymark is dead wrong.

Given a pencil and paper a clever talker can absolutely prove to Mr. Easymark that a yearly income of six million dollars may be derived from each 100 acres of his land—if it is efficiently handled. He can prove a number of other exceedingly interesting "facts," too, which are so palpably true that Mr. Easymark very frequently opens wide his purse, only to learn a year or two later that the oil business is a precarious one, which often consists in boring expensive holes in the ground and paying bills.

The author of this informative article tells of some of the traps into which the unwary generally fall; and he shows why it is that everybody who invests in an oil venture does not immediately enter the ranks of the plutocrats.



This Hog Creek oil well near the town of Jakehamon, Texas, is flowing 3,500 barrels of oil a day. The family of the owner of the farm have taken time to pose for a picture although they are due to pick cotton that is worth 40 cents a pound, and time is money. Their share of the oil is worth \$1,000 a day.

within the reach of all, they find a ready market among those who (owing to other lines of business endeavor) find only such means to share in the glittering possibilities.

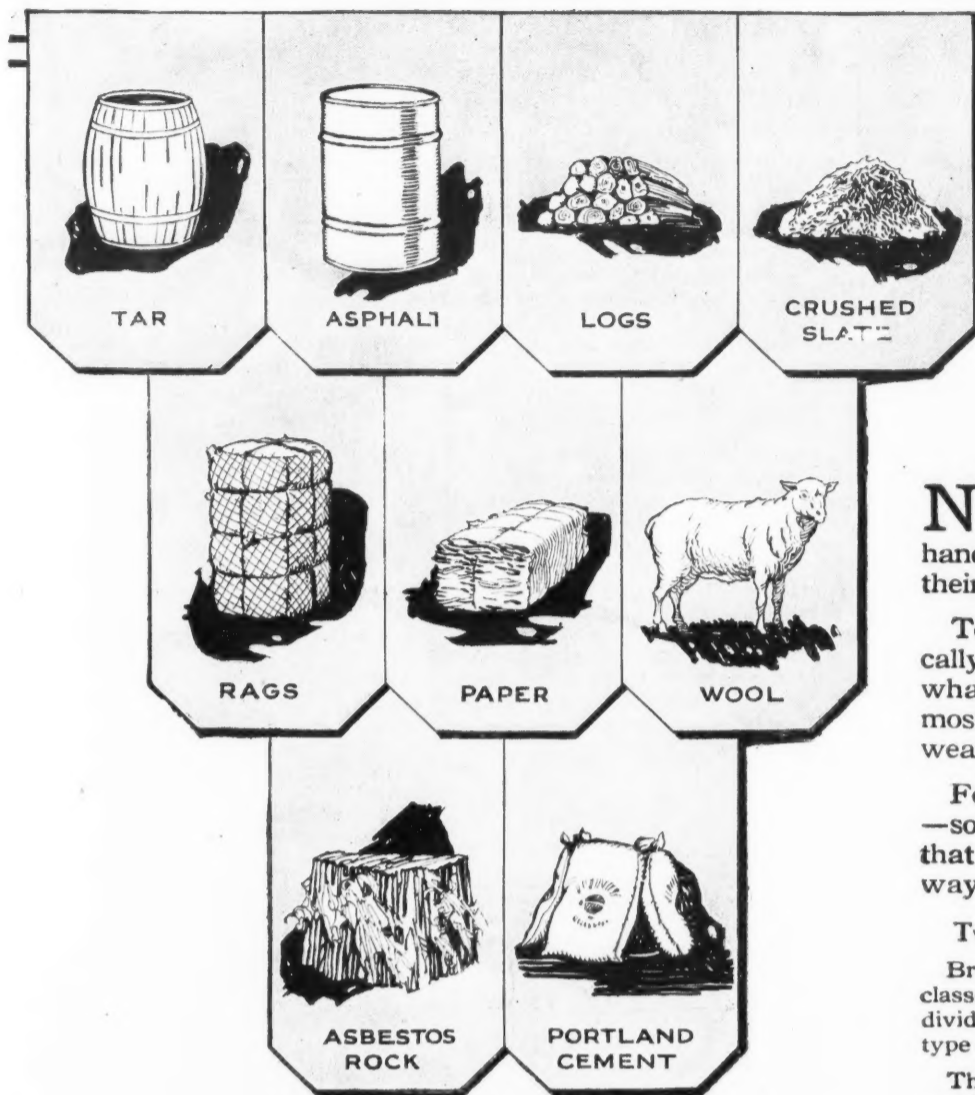
It would hardly be worth while to describe a modern oil prospectus. The possibilities described in them in flowing language are no doubt familiar to everyone, but it may prove to be of value to analyze and attempt to show their good points and their short-comings.

A typical prospectus first acquaints us with the officers and directors—all prominent business men and successful in their line of work. Without a doubt they are in most cases men of good character and integrity, and it is the intention to drive home the belief that since they have been successful in building up organizations in their own line of work, they will be able to do likewise in the oil business. Usually they know nothing about oil-producing methods whatsoever.

Then we go on and note the description and the probable value of the leases owned by the company, and the area varies in size from an acre to several hundred acres. Perhaps part of it is claimed to be proven territory; this is generally but a very small part of the whole, obtained at high prices, and is used to lend importance; it is always the main talking point. The rest of the acreage is merely to show size. The leases may be claimed to be adjoining land leased by big companies. There is no difficulty in getting such leases. With the big fellows it is a business proposition, and they must have leases scattered all over the territory so that in case of new development starting anywhere, they may be assured of being "in the swim."

If there is a so-called proven acreage at the promoters' disposal, it is generally very small. They always indicate the number of wells such a property will hold—and in every case so far under observation the number of wells to be drilled is always in excess of the number that would be required in proper oil practice. In the ordinary consolidated-

Continued on page 373



Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles

THE qualities of great durability and fire safety with pleasing color—tone which distinguish Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles from all others, do not indicate expensive roofs, applied by specially trained labor. On the contrary, these economical shingles can be applied over the same roof framing, in the same manner and by the same labor as the ordinary shingles require.

And when applied, they retain their strength and appearance because

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are all mineral.

They contain no organic matter to weaken under the attacks of time or atmospheric action.

Finally—Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles contain no inflammable saturants—they cannot burn. Thus Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles offer the unique alliance of exceptional beauty with unequalled durability and fire protection.

Which of these materials would you use — if you made your own shingles?

NOT so very long ago there was no choice about shingle materials. Shingles were just shingles—a tradition handed down by our American forebears, and admired for their beauty of form and shadowing.

Today there is a wide range of choice—shingles are practically made to your order. With you rests the decision of what materials will make the best shingles to protect that most vulnerable part of your house—your roof—from fire, weather and time.

For just as there are many materials from which to choose—so there are many differences between shingles—differences that the brand names under which they are sold do not always clearly indicate.

Two broad classes or kinds

Broadly speaking, there are two classes into which shingles may be divided—the organic or vegetable type and the all-mineral type.

The shingles of the former variety are those made of paper, wood pulp, wool felt and other organic materials. These are usually saturated with tar, asphalt or other waterproofing materials and sometimes coated on the weather side with crushed slate. They are known to the trade as asphalt shingles. The wooden shingle also falls in this class—as being of organic origin.

Shingles of this kind are very common at present, and there are many brands from which to choose.

The factors which limit their life are the ordinary decay to which all organic materials are subject, and which cannot be permanently avoided,—possible softening in hot weather or brittleness in cold weather. Some organic shingles are said to be fire resisting—due to the coating of crushed rock or slag.

Aside from slate and tile, which are not ordinarily classed as shingles but called by their own names, there is but one all-mineral shingle—because there is so narrow a choice among mineral materials that will combine to make a shingle.

The All-Mineral Type

Sofar as we know, the only materials that are entirely suitable for all-mineral shingles are Asbestos fibres and Portland cement,—properly combined.

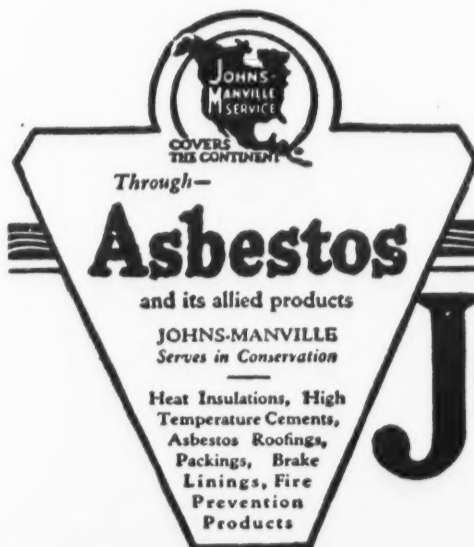
Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles (made from this combination of minerals) cannot burn; they cannot rot or disintegrate—they are absolutely immune to the destructive forces that attack and destroy the necessarily perishable shingles made of organic materials.

So when you choose your shingles, you have a wide range of selection among the organic shingles, almost any of which will give you a watertight roof as long as they last.

But there is only one indestructible, all-mineral shingle—the shingle that is made of Asbestos.

Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are as fireproof and durable as the everlasting rock of which they are made.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities
For Canada, Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto



JOHNS-MANVILLE

Serves in Conservation

READ Mr. Money-maker

Just a few of the Hundreds of Letters We Receive

"Our Butter-Kist sales for 9 months have totaled \$1,621.77," writes confectionery owner in Alabama.

"On holidays I run as high as \$75 to \$100 in the afternoon and evening," writes storekeeper in Nebraska.

"We sell on an average of \$25 a day. Some days as high as \$55 worth. The machine greatly increases the sale of everything we sell," writes storekeeper in Kansas.

"For the nine months so far, my gross receipts have amounted to \$1600," writes storekeeper from Iowa.

"Weekdays I average \$10. Saturdays, \$25," writes theatre owner in Kansas.

**Runs Itself
Requires
No Operator**



The famous machine that manufactures Butter-Kist Pop Corn and sells Roasted and Salted Peanuts. Look for this machine in high-class stores and theatres. Eat its tasty treats—they're delicious.

Pays Four Ways

- 1 Motion of the machine makes people stop and look.
- 2 Coaxing Butter-Kist fragrance makes them buy.
- 3 Toasty pop corn flavor brings trade for blocks.
- 4 Stimulates all store sales or theatre attendance.

\$3,000 a Year Additional Profits!

—yes, storekeepers and theatre owners are making even more than that with the Butter-Kist Machine. They are clearing all the way from \$600 to \$3,120 a year *net profit*! And we have the facts to prove it. Write us today for all particulars. Learn how this Butter-Kist Machine draws trade—how it helps all your other goods to sell and increases theatre attendance. Find out about the fat 150 per cent. profit you make on every Butter-Kist sale. Learn how our national advertising *wins* and *holds* the trade for your Butter-Kist Machine. We have facts that will actually startle you.

Easy Payments

Our terms are extremely liberal. A small payment down puts the machine in your store. Pay the balance out of the machine's earnings. The machine pays for itself in quick order. Then it continues to pour a never-ending stream of golden profits into your pocket. Think of it! \$600 to \$3,120 a year extra income for you!

BUTTER-KIST Pop Corn and Peanut Machine

Everyone loves Butter-Kist Pop Corn. The flavor is an exclusive Butter-Kist delicacy. It cannot be duplicated. The process is patented. People come for blocks to get this toasty, tasty treat. The machine attracts new trade every day. And it sells three big profit-makers—Pop Corn, Roasted and Salted Peanuts. Write for full description.

Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co.
532 Van Buren Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Without obligation, send me your free Butter-Kist Book—"America's New Industry"—with photos, sales records and estimate of how much I can make with your machine.

Name
Business
Address

Mail the Coupon

Get the full description of this wonderful machine. See how it combines motion with other striking attractions. Learn what other storekeepers are making with it. Mail coupon today for all information, including prices and terms.

HOLCOMB & HOKE MFG. CO.
532 Van Buren St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Odd Facts in the World of Science

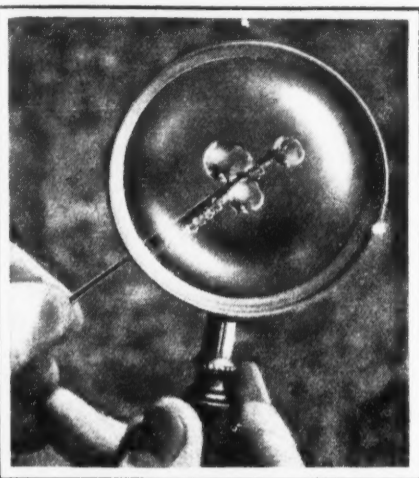
Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, Ph. D.

The Wonders of Dew

A COUNTRYSIDE covered with dew is one of the most beautiful sights which the eye of man ever perceives. "Dewy Eve" is no mere figment of the poet's imagination, since the dew always "falls" after sundown. As a matter of fact, however, the dew does not "fall" at all, but is deposited as the sun sets and as the surface of the earth, and everything upon it, begins to cool. It is very curious and interesting—this precipitation; for the pearly dewdrops form upon the leaves of trees, the blades of grass, the fine hairs on the caterpillar, and on everything which is fine and pointed. The reason why we sometimes have a deposit of dew in the evening, at "the end of a perfect (summer) day" is that, on these days, the humidity is high, or the amount of moisture in the atmosphere excessive. If it is dry, there is no dew.

But if there is much moisture in the air, we have this phenomenon. During the daytime, when the sun is shining, its rays keep the tiny particles of moisture dancing about at high speed; they do not have a chance to "settle" anywhere; they are in constant agitation, like boiling water. But when the sun has set, this "dance of the atoms" (of moisture) slows down; their agitation becomes less; and they tend to be deposited on vegetation, leaves, grass, etc., everywhere. Especially is this the case with all finely pointed objects, or thin, gossamer-like substances—such as a spider's web. Then we have the most beautiful effects, as the accompanying illustration shows us. Miniature drops of water (dew) are deposited. The evaporation of heat goes on very rapidly from these thin or fine bodies; hence they cool rapidly; and as they cool, the moisture tends to be deposited thereon in fine drops. This is the "dew" we see. If the weather becomes excessively cold—below the freezing point—during the precipitation of the dew—then these minute drops of water will freeze

into tiny crystals of ice, such as those shown; and then we have "hoar-frost" covering the leaves, the grass and the countryside. This is one of the most beautiful sights in nature. Fog is caused by somewhat similar atmospheric conditions—when the air is heavily laden with moisture, and a tiny drop of water adheres to each particle of dust which we see in the atmosphere, dancing about merrily in the sunbeam. Experiments by Sir Oliver Lodge showed that, up to a certain point, fog could be dispersed by electric waves. If the air be dry, and the electric current very powerful, the dust particles become red-hot and glow with white heat; and this is the cause of the lightning flash which we see in the sky. The "visible" lightning really consists of a series of dust particles, in the path of the electric discharge which have been heated to the white heat. Thus, the dry dust in the atmosphere is the cause of many phenomena of beauty and utility, just as the moisture in the air clinging to these dust particles is the cause of dew, fog, and many other similar conditions. The moisture in the air is the cause of "humidity," dampness, Scotch-mist, and finally rain; and if it is very cold at the time, we have snow, sleet and hail instead—frozen rain. The so-called "dewpoint" is the temperature at which moisture is deposited upon solid objects. (These beautiful photographs were obtained through and are published by courtesy of Mrs. Marguerite Love, of the Bray Studios, Inc.)



Dewdrops (caused by deposit of the air's moisture) seen through a magnifying glass.



What hoar frost, (frozen dew), looks like when it is greatly magnified.



A portion of a spider's web which has been marvelously beautified by a deposit of dew, resembling pearls.



What appears to be fruit in this picture is infinitesimal drops of water which have become frozen on a twig.

Concluded on page 368



Who Was In It That You Knew?

In the ranks of those who marched to victory or death, only a couple of years ago, was there brother or son or relative of yours? Would you like to have the record of the wonderful things he did? Would you like to keep the story of the splendid fight he made?

If he was in France, if he was one of the gallant lads that stopped the German rush at Chateau-Thierry—that smashed the Hindenburg line—that won through the Argonne Forest to Sedan—you will surely want a perma-

nent record of the things that he did, of all that he saw and heard, of everything that went on around him.

If he was one of those who were unable to get over, but who gave unstintingly of their time, of their efforts—who helped the fighters fight—you will want to see how much his efforts contributed to the victory, how his work helped to win the war.

All of this—the whole story, from beginning to victorious end, is now yours in

FRANK H. SIMONDS'

History of the World War

Five Large Volumes, Size 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches—1000 Illustrations

Once in a generation—perhaps—there appears one man with a gift for writing history in a way to make it interesting to everyone—to make it vital, compelling. Such was Ridpath; such, in a larger degree, were Macaulay and Plutarch. Such a genius combines a natural gift for lan-

guage, a natural gift for history, a natural gift for facts with great vision and the ability to make you see and be thrilled by his vision. This greatest war has brought Simonds. His tale is simple and direct enough to captivate children, yet so profoundly true as to hold scholars.

Roosevelt Said

"Mr. Frank H. Simonds' History of the Great War is a very remarkable work. It is not too much to say that no other man in this or any other country can quite parallel the work that Mr. Simonds has done. It is hard to say what most to admire: the really extraordinary grasp of the essential facts of the war which is shown, or the transparent clearness with which the facts are brought out or the entire fairness and impartiality of the conclusions."

President Thwing of Western Reserve University says:

"Simonds has for all these years seemed to me the wisest interpreter of all the minds that have tried to learn or to tell the meaning of this tremendous time. I rejoice that his contemporary interpretations are followed by the historical ones. Concerning the nearness of the events about which Mr. Simonds is now giving us these timely volumes, it should be remembered that Thucydides wrote his history of the Peloponnesian War while the War itself was going on.



The Turning Point of the War. Holding the Line at Chateau-Thierry



Smashing the Hindenburg Line with the British



Just a Farmer Boy from County Cork

General Pershing Sent for Simonds

Just as soon as possible after the armistice, General Pershing sent for Simonds and placed at his disposal his records of America's part in the War. He sent him over the battlefields; he let him talk with commanding Generals, with officers and with privates. Even Colonel House, that Sphinx of the political world, talked with Simonds for hours and hours about phases of the war that are known even now only to a select few.

And these two great Americans did this not out of any favoritism for Simonds but because they realized that his history would be the standard History of the World War and they wanted to be sure that all his facts were right—that they came direct from the fountain head.

These Men Helped to Write This History

Marshal Ferdinand Foch
Admiral Viscount Jellicoe
Admiral William S. Sims
Admiral Albert Gleaves
Rear-Admiral Henry T. Mayo
Rear-Admiral Ralph Earle
Colonel Winston Churchill
Lord Northcliffe
Rudyard Kipling
Secretary of the Navy Daniels

General John J. Pershing
General Peyton C. March
Major-General Wm. L. Sibert
Major-General Wm. C. Gorgas
Major-General G. W. Goethals
Secretary of War Baker
Premier Hughes of Australia
Premier Borden of Canada
General Smuts of South Africa
Ex-President Wm. H. Taft

GIVEN YOU If Your Coupon Is Mailed At Once Only 800 Sets Now Left

Send the coupon at once—today—without any money. You will receive all charges prepaid, Frank H. Simonds' History of the War. At the same time you will receive—entirely free of charge—a set of books in six volumes containing 200 True Stories of the Great War. If you do not like either set, you can return both—otherwise you can keep the Simonds' History and pay for it in little payments, and keep the "True Stories" set WITHOUT CHARGE.

But remember, 800 sets won't last long. 35,000 of these sets have already been sold—so act promptly. Do not miss this last chance. Send the coupon today.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.
30 Irving Place : : New York



200 TRUE STORIES OF THE GREAT WAR GIVEN AWAY

6 volumes

It happens that we have left over from a huge edition about 800 copies of a wonderful set of books—the real experiences of real people.

800 sets is not enough to sell in our usual way, so we have decided that to the first 800 who send this coupon we will give, entirely free of charge, one of these sets.

In Frank H. Simonds' History you get the larger aspects of the War. In this set of books you get the intimate, personal aspects.

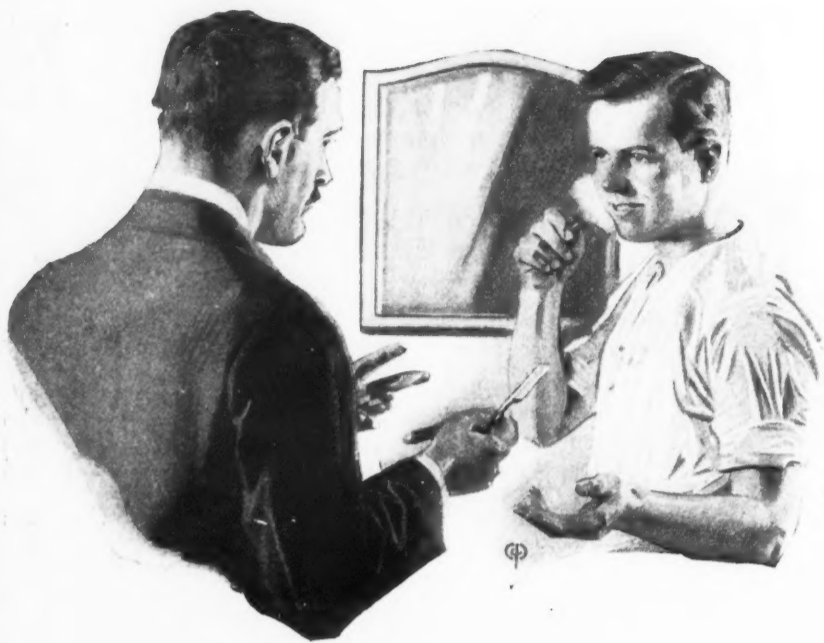
Each and every one of these two hundred tales is a story of romance almost beyond belief. Here are unexpected endings. Here is suspense—here terror and despair—here glad tidings—here happy endings. Sometimes the escaped spy tells his own story. Now the woman who fell into the hands of the Turks tells her story. Now a man in the Foreign Legion tells unbelievable tales of those glorious blackguards—those heroic rascals; the story of a beautiful English woman of title who ensnared German spies; the story of the disgraced officer who fought his way back.

Review of Reviews Co., 30 Irving Place, New York

Please send me, all charges prepaid, the first four volumes of the "History of the World War" by Frank H. Simonds and other famous contributors. Also the six volumes of "True Stories of the Great War." If not satisfactory, I will return both sets in five days; otherwise I will remit \$1.00 in five days, and then \$2.00 a month for 12 months for the Simonds' History only, and retain the True Stories, FREE. In return I am to receive without additional charge, the fifth volume of Simonds' History as soon as it is released from the press. The set will contain the complete history of the world war from beginning to end.

Name

Address.....
If you prefer the more sumptuous Keratol binding, just change the terms to \$2.00 in 5 days and then \$3.00 a month for 10 months.



"Here's the best razor for you—
So you won't use mine"

WHEN a man shaves himself with a GENCO Razor—a regular razor of the type all barbers use—he gets to prizing it. If he catches his son using his precious razor, he buys his son another. His own GENCO Razor is not for other hands. It might not be handled with proper respect. It might be dropped and nicked. He values it more highly every year. Though one GENCO Razor is built as perfectly as another, he just can't believe that he can get another as good.

Perhaps it's the beautiful steel in each; perhaps it's the keen, businesslike edge each takes; perhaps it's the ease with which a man regains that edge by stropping.

Anybody Can Strop a GENCO Razor

Three features make stropping it unusually easy: It has a broad back; its blade is hollow ground; its blade is ground with that special bevel just behind the edge. These three features see to it that GENCO Razors go against the strop at the correct angle. A few light strokes—the GENCO edge! Think of the pile of money saved by using the same blade every day.

Barbers use GENCO Razors, because every one is made of special GENCO steel that retakes quickly a perfect shaving edge.

Ask your dealer to show you the three GENCO features mentioned. Try our razor without risk—"GENCO Razors must make good or we will." Get a razor that you will prize as all GENCO owners do theirs.

*If your dealer is out of our razors, write to us
and we will send you one*

Geneva Cutlery Corporation, 52 Gates Ave., Geneva, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Razors in the World

Genco
RAZORS

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

TO DEALERS
Inquiries and orders for GENCO razors arrive by every mail. We prefer to send you those coming from your town. Our handsome GENCO Display Cabinet free with your first order, will make big sales for you. Write today for additional information.

Odd Facts in the World of Science

Concluded from page 366

A New City Discovered

IN an inaccessible mountain pass, hitherto hidden from the eye of man—buried deep in the wilderness and in the unrecorded history of the past—a new city has been discovered—a city which apparently once possessed a certain amount of civilization, and may yield many valuable secrets to the searcher of antiquities. The accompanying illustration shows Dr. Levi Edgar Young, the famous ethnologist, studying a photograph of the cliff-edge in which this city has been found. Its enormous cave is magnified in his glass, and the traces of the buried cliff-city can be seen clearly in the distance. Dr. Young plans the exploration of the newly discovered cliff-dwellings, which were found in an inaccessible and colossal cave in Zion National Park. The existence of this cave was found when an enlargement of the picture was made—taken with a telephoto lens, which brings up enormous distances making them appear close to the camera. So far as it is known, no modern man has yet set foot in this cave. Evidently the cave is filled with dwellings, houses of a bygone civilization, and appears to be so large that it is thought to be a veritable city. It is highly probable that, when this ruined city is explored, many objects of the greatest historical value and interest to the ethnologist will be unearthed.



Dr. Levi E. Young, the ethnologist, studying a photograph of the cliff in which the remains of a city have recently been found.

the gradual process of the withdrawal of the soul from the body, and its final detachment therefrom some hours later. Dr. Baraduc was known for his work in neurology and general diseases of the stomach—in addition to his work in the field of psychical research. He has lately died, and the results of some of his investigations have been published. It will be noted that there is a systematic and positive progression in all his plates as the formation of the spirit-body took place, and it is impossible that these results could have been due to chance. These photographs, then, represent, so far as we can see, the first successful actual photographs which have been taken at the departure of the soul from the body at the moment of death.

Photographing the Soul?

THE accompanying photographs are, perhaps, among the most remarkable which have ever been taken by man. They were made some years ago by Dr. Baraduc, of Paris, and represent his attempts to photograph the soul at the moment of its departure from the body, at death. His wife is seen lying upon the bed, and from her body issued, at the very moment of dissolution, three white, misty balls, which gradually condensed and consolidated into one—being bound together, apparently by the white threads which are also to be seen in the photograph. Dr. Baraduc took photographs, on specially prepared plates, every fifteen minutes for three hours after death, and on all these plates obtained these markings—showing



A photograph which is supposed by some to show the departing soul of the woman on the bed who died fifteen minutes before the picture was taken.



A photograph of the same woman which was taken an hour after death. After three hours the misty balls left the body

found that it weighed about two-and-a-quarter ounces. He placed the patient, bed and all, upon a delicate balance, and, at the very moment of death, the balance showed a sudden and unaccountable loss of between two and two-and-a-half ounces.

Do you know that Mazola can be used for more different purposes and at less cost than any other food in your kitchen?

FIRST, know that Mazola contains no animal fat, no moisture, no impurities. It is an absolutely 100% pure vegetable fat from an edible source.

Deep Frying

No fat excels Mazola for deep frying. It is far *better* and a great deal *more economical* than lard or compounds. The same lot of Mazola can be used over and over again—even after frying fish and onions. Merely straining makes it perfectly fresh for use as a shortening. It carries no odors or flavors from the foods cooked in it and *does not* smoke up your kitchen.

Shortening

The purity and richness of Mazola best demonstrates itself in the fact that $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ less Mazola is required than that of butter or lard. This means that your cakes and pie crust will not only be light, rich and easily digested, but will cost you less to prepare. Being an oil, the tiresome "creaming-in process" is eliminated. Mazola is always ready for instant use.

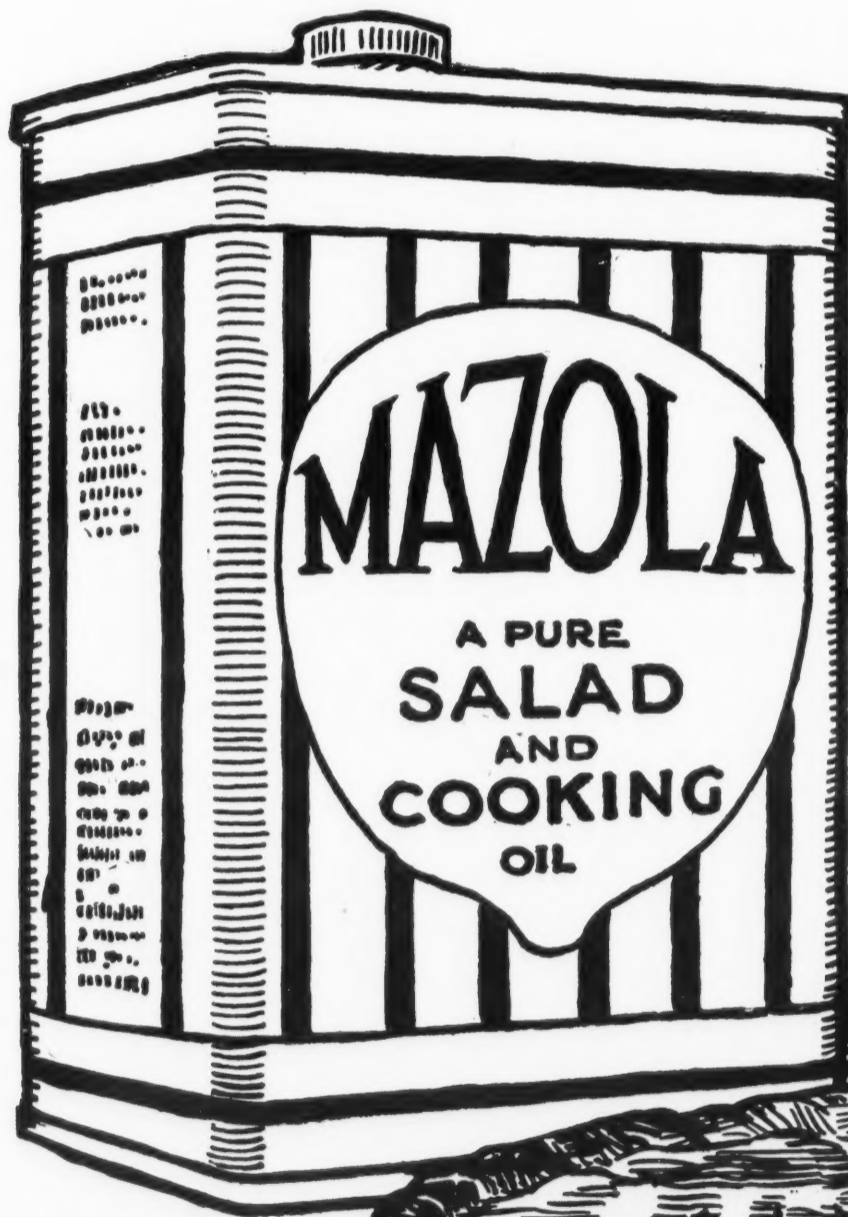
Salad Dressings

Thousands of Italians, who certainly *know* olive oil, now use Mazola. Not only because it costs about half as much as the best olive oil, but because of its richness, quality and purity.

For French dressing, Mazola blends readily—and mayonnaise made with Mazola will keep for weeks without separating.

Once you try Mazola you will never go back to lard or butter for cooking—or olive oil for dressings.

Corn Products Refining Co.
P. O. Box 161 New York City



EVERYBODY knows that the crust is the best part of the pie. Mazola-made pies have such a delicate, flaky crust you're sure to eat the last crumb.





Heavens! What did I forget?

A picture much like this has hung for years in the office of many an electrical contractor. Its title is "The Successful Bidder."

There is an almost pathetic moral in this graphic representation of the biggest delusion the contractor has had to allay, namely—

That low bidding does anybody any good.

In fact, it is a question whether the speculative end of the contractor's business hasn't cost the man who accepts the bid more than he ever saved by it.

You can pay less—yes; but you will get less.

The contractor has three things to sell: skill, superintendence and materials, each with a market value that competition has pretty well standardized.

If then he is offered less than his standard of quality will meet, it is not his purse that suffers, but your job. You may not know till later that all electric wire isn't just wire, and it is the same with all electrical devices.

When you pay what the job is worth you get reliable materials, you place yourself in the preferred customer class, with first claim on your contractor's services. You fix it so he can approach the work with true artisan's enthusiasm, with ready suggestion and unselfish advice.

This may seem to run counter to the old axiom for buyers—"get the most for the least." But does it?

It is being proved pretty fast that a little extra money allowed on a contract bid buys good-will, which in turn works for you to drive a longer bargain. For you must live with or work with an electrical installation long after the estimate sheet is brown at the edges.

If you pick the right contractor, fair price will never cost you any money, but you will not always find the right contractor down at the bottom with the low bid.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

No. 10 Western Electric is helping to popularize the use of electricity by distributing the products of electrical manufacturers at less cost than they can do it themselves. Through branches in all large cities, this Company serves every electrical requirement of home, office, factory and farm.



FILE YOUR COPIES OF LESLIE'S

and you will have an up-to-date history of the world's great events. Here is a serviceable binder, made of handsome green silk-finished cloth with LESLIE'S stamped in gold on the cover.

\$1.50 brings the binder to you

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

1920 to Be the Greatest Sport Year

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY

DOWN in the Southland, where the baseball rather than the snowball is the vogue, several hundred husky young men, whose expenses are being paid by the sixteen major league clubs, now are condi-

This year the rookies will receive the workouts they deserve and require.

In the American League the Yanks' pennant chances appear to be bright, provided Ruth lives up to expectations. How-

Two Issues in One

A shortage in the supply of white paper, which was accentuated by the terrific snow-storms in February, makes it necessary for LESLIE'S WEEKLY to combine the issues of March 27th and April 3rd. This combined issue will be mailed to reach subscribers by April 3rd. Subscribers are requested to note this announcement and to remember that they will receive no LESLIE'S WEEKLY dated March 27th, but that their subscriptions will be automatically extended one issue to make up for the copy missed. They are also requested not to send us complaints about the non-appearance of the issue of March 27th. Our organization is giving all its energy and attention to getting the delivery of papers back to normal and needless complaints only retard our progress.

tioning themselves for the 1920 baseball season. About a year ago, when I wrote the sport forecast for 1919, I made a few guesses which, in time, matured into actualities. One was that the national pastime would have the most prosperous year, financially, in its history, though Presidents Johnson and Heydler would not back me up in interviews, except "with reservations," and the powers that be in the National and American Leagues were so fearful of the summer which faced them that they cut the playing schedule to 140 games. The fans know the sequel to that story. I also prophesied that Babe Ruth would set up a new home-run record. His purchase by the Yankees for a most amazing sum was the answer to the outcome of that guess.

Maybe I can strike it right again, and then maybe not. The coming season, from a financial standpoint, should eclipse 1919, provided the present prosperity of the country continues. If it does not, then that additional twenty-five cents tacked on to the admissions here and there is going to prove a handicap. The unusual number of holdouts at this writing was to have been expected. The magnates have been openly pushing the commercial side of the sport to the fore and now must atone for this blunder by paying out part of their anticipated profits to meet the demands of players for salaries out of proportion to their services. Ruth, in the event that neither illness nor injuries incapacitate him for extended periods, should better his last year home-run record. The right field stand at the Polo Ground should assist him in making many a four-sack clout. In the American League I don't believe the White Sox will again capture the flag, and the Reds will be handicapped by the hoodoo which opposes the successive winning of pennants by a National League champion. The fact that efforts have been made to create dissension in the ranks of the two New York clubs by the circulation of silly rumors that Colonels Ruppert and Huston and Messrs. McGraw and Stoneham were at odds has spread a feeling that the Yankees and Giants are more feared outside of their home stamping grounds than even their most loyal supporters had believed. Incidentally, the extension of the training season from four to six weeks should be a good thing for the sport. Last year, with but a month for preparation, only the veterans were given attention.

ever, this team will have tremendous opposition. The Cleveland Club has been going strong for three years, and I believe would have beaten out the White Sox in 1919 had the schedule called for 154 games.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

In 1916 { I voted for }
or did not vote { }

In 1920 I wish to vote for { }

Reader's Name { }

Address { }

Please cut out and mail to

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

TOTAL VOTE TO MARCH 3

GENERAL WOOD, 2,110; change from Wilson, 317.
PRESIDENT WILSON, 570; change from Hughes, 61.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 203; change from Wilson, 20.
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 602; change from Wilson, 210.
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 150; change from Wilson, 54.
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 65; change from Wilson, 14.
WILLIAM G. McADOO, 100; change from Wilson, 70.
GOVERNOR LODWEN, Illinois, 100; change from Wilson, 30.
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 84; change from Wilson, 10.
GENERAL PERSHING, 52; change from Wilson, 17.
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 363; change from Wilson, 111.
SENATOR POINDEXTER, Washington, 166; change from Wilson, 31.
GOVERNOR COOLIDGE, Mass., 52; change from Wilson, 15.
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 42; change from Wilson, 11.
EUGENE V. DEBS, 167; change from Wilson, 58.
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 78; change from Wilson, 60.
OLE HANSON, Seattle, 350; change from Wilson, 85.
HERBERT HOOVER, 73; change from Wilson, 27.
GOVERNOR ALLEN, Kansas, 25; change from Wilson, 3.
SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsin, 25; change from Wilson, 10.
SENATOR SPENCER, Mo., 28; change from Wilson, 3.
VICTOR BERGER, Wis., 31; change from Wilson, 6.
Scattering votes for 69 others, 292; including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.

The Tigers, also, are worthy of the greatest respect, and the White Sox, encouraged by their success last year, will fight hard. While most dopesters are not paying much attention to the Red Sox, Browns and Senators, these are not in this weakling class, and may nose into the first division if any of the "big four" stage a protracted form reversal. There is no use picking on the Athletics.

In the National League the Reds, naturally, are the favorites, but their success the coming season will depend principally upon the accomplishments of their pitchers and the continuation of a club spirit which may have been upset through the hold-outs. The Giants, Cubs, and possibly the rejuvenated Pirates, will be after them all the way. If Mitchell gets his pitchers working all right the Chicago team may take the flag. I don't believe that the Giants are as dangerous, for they have not been strengthened materially and the many veterans in the outfit probably have played as good ball as they ever will. The Dodgers may be dark-horse contenders, but I doubt it; and if the other teams stage anything startling they will surprise even their supporters.

The coming season, with three trophy water events, will feature the most interesting racing for many years. The trio of contests will be separate, and each will be for an international championship. The most important, of course, will be the contest for the America's Cup, and it has been announced officially the first race for the prize will be on July 15, off Sandy Hook, and thereafter on alternate days until one yacht has finished first in three out of five races.

Despite adverse weather conditions, work on the *Shamrock IV* is progressing at City Island, and it is expected that she will be ready for her shaking down trials upon the arrival of the 75-metre *Shamrock*, another yacht belonging to Sir Thomas Lipton, but never an America's Cup challenger. There is a feeling among yachtsmen generally that the newest of the *Shamrocks* is the best boat ever sent here to compete for the honor of being called the queen of yachting, and a splendid series of races is anticipated. Until there are further trials there is no telling whether the *Resolute* or the *Vanitie* will be the defender. For a long time it was thought certain that the former boat would have that honor, but more recently some opinion has changed, and there are those who believe that the *Vanitie*, with a new and loftier rig and in the hands of Rear Commodore George Nichols, will prove the better yacht.

In the power boat field there also is to be an international contest, but in this instance the United States will be the challenger, as the Harmsworth Trophy was taken from these shores in 1912 by the English racer, *Maple Leaf*. In 1913 we sent over two boats, but were beaten. The best known of the challenging boats this year is Commodore Judson's *Whippoorwill, Jr.*, which has made seventy-two miles an hour in official trials. The other challenger will be a new craft from the Smith plant at Algonac, Michigan, to be owned by Gar Wood, who possesses and handles some of the fastest hydroplanes in the world. 'Tis said that so far the Britons have produced no boat which can do better than a mile a minute, so America's chances look good. As it was the first time we ever lost a yachting trophy, after bringing it here, there surely will be a determined struggle to retake the prize.

The smallest of racing classes, the sailing canoes, also will have an international race. In this instance the foreigner must do the visiting, and it is understood that Sweden and Canada will send racing canoes here to compete for the International Canoe Trophy. The defender will not be named until after there have been elimination trials, though the *Mermade* is believed to be the fastest sailing canoe ever designed. These little boats, though but

sixteen feet long and thirty inches wide, can outsail some of the larger racing sloops.

The annual national outdoor track and field championships, which this year will serve as the final tryouts for the American team to the Olympic games at Antwerp, in August, will be held in the Harvard Stadium on July third or tenth, the exact date soon to be announced. Frederick W. Rubien, of the American Olympic Committee, states that plans are taking shape for an elaborate series of trial track meets throughout the country to aid the committee in selecting the team to represent the United States, and while no schedule has been completed, it is known that those in authority will follow the performances of athletes in more than 100 indoor and outdoor meets in the next few months. The national championships will be preceded by sectional trial games on the Pacific Coast, in the Middle West, the East and, probably, the South.

Official government sanction and support for the United States Olympic team recently was obtained from high officials at Washington. The position of honorary president of the American Olympic Committee was accepted provisionally by a representative on behalf of the President, Secretaries Baker and Daniels were made honorary vice-presidents and acting Secretary of State Polk agreed to serve as a member of the committee. The committee also received a pledge of assistance and co-operation from officers of the Army and Navy. The official program and schedule for the Olympic games were announced some time ago, and the meet, with competition in more than twenty different branches of sport, will open on April first, and continue, with occasional breaks, until almost October first. The track and field championships, including the Marathon race from Brussels to Antwerp, the feature event of the games, will cover a period of nine days from August fifteenth to twenty-third. The German soldiers tried to do a Marathon down this same road a few years ago, but it cost them thousands of lives to cover the distance in slow time.

In the tennis world there also will be momentous happenings this year. Recently at the meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association the organization again refused to join the International Federation. When the latter body was organized the English Lawn Tennis Association rushed through a proviso that the world's championships would be played annually at Wimbledon in perpetuity. The United States balked at this and demanded that before it joined the rules should be amended so that the world's championships would rotate, in order to give all nations a chance. As the Britons succeeded in having the federation refuse to make the requested change, America remained out. However, this country will be a factor on the international courts the coming season. American stars will be entered in the British championships to be played at Wimbledon, in the Olympic games and in the historic Davis Cup matches. The 1920 national singles championship has been awarded to the West Side Club, at Forest Hills, the women's national singles and doubles tournament, as well as the girls' championships, will be played at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the men's national doubles will be contested at Longwood and the indoor championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York City.

Four of England's foremost professional golfers, Harry Vardon, Ted Ray, George Duncan and Abe Mitchell have cabled their intention to tour the United States this summer. The English open championship will be played at Deal on June 21st, 22nd and 23rd, and it is the intention of the foreign stars to return with Walter Hagen and other American leaders who will try for the British title. The visitors will enter open championships to be held here.



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No coloring; no narcotics

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SOOTHES AND HEALS After Shaving

Use it for real skin comfort after every shave. It stops the
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SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose amount required, but do not
send foreign stamps or foreign money. Hinds Honey and Almond
Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c.
Face Powder sample 2c; trial size 15c. Trial Cake Soap 8c.

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling throughout the world.
Mailed postpaid in U.S.A., from laboratory, if not easily obtainable.

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"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
FOR MEN AND WOMEN \$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 & \$10.00 SHOES BOYS' SHOES \$4.50 \$5.00 \$5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 107 of our own stores direct to the wearer at one profit. All middlemen's and manufacturing profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

President W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOE COMPANY
151 SPARK STREET
BROCKTON - MASS.

The Melting-Pot

A British revenue official states that 340,000 persons in Great Britain made fortunes during the war.

Owing to paper shortage, newspapers at Winnipeg, Man., discontinued publication of advertisements.

The captain of an American battleship is quoted as saying that 50 per cent. of his crew were "worthless boys under 17 years old."

A total of over 15,000 returned Canadian soldiers have accepted offers of free land made to them by the Canadian government.

Representative Connolly of Texas charges General Pershing and other American army officers with having aped European fashions in uniforms and in carrying canes.

Professor Binder of New York University denies that this country and European countries are suffering from over-population, and estimates that the United States has resources sufficient to provide for 250,000,000 inhabitants.

A mass meeting of maid-servants at Ferrara, Italy, made demands for a fortnight's vacation at the seashore at the expense of their employers, double wages during the vacation, and two cigarettes daily throughout the year.

Bishop Burt of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who lately returned from Europe, believes there is great danger of the Bolshevik overwhelming Germany this spring unless the Allies make vigorous efforts to help the people of central Europe.

Judge Wadhams of New York, reversing the conviction in a magistrate's court of a woman for immoral conduct, declared that the man was equally guilty with the woman in such a case, and the man should have been arrested as well as the woman.

A man who, because of his radical utterances, was discharged from employ as houseman at an exclusive girls' school at Pasadena, Calif., shot and killed the woman proprietor of the school, set the girls' dormitory on fire and then committed suicide.

President Kraemer, of the Association of German Industries, says that credits soon falling due for raw materials contracted for by German manufacturers in neutral countries during the war cannot be met and economic bankruptcy threatens, unless a solution is found.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip asserts that the world will never be safe for democracy until democracy is intelligent. If the \$750,000,000 proposed for use in universal military training were put into universal training in the principles of government and economics, America, he says, would be safe for democracy.

Thousands of Poles, Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs, who made small fortunes in America, recently passed through Switzerland to their own countries, where their incomes will be increased through the low rates of exchange 60% to 80%. About three-fifths of them declared they were returning to Europe because America had gone dry.

Cases of spirits washed overboard from vessels were picked up on the beach near Lagrana, Spain. The men of the village assembled and consumed dozens of bottles of the alcoholic drink. Their orgy lasted for six hours and then the whole crowd lay unconscious on the ground. A detachment of marines carted 540 of the drunken fellows to a hospital.

President Ferguson of the Baltimore Federation of Labor told a gathering of shipyard strikers: "There are filthy curs calling themselves men who are now seeking to destroy organized labor. I do not wish to have anything to do with a laborer who is not an American through and through. If you are Red and reactionary I had rather see you in hell than in the ranks of organized labor."

Let the people think!

Special Opportunities

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Patents. Write for Free Guide Book & Evidence of Conception Blank. Send model or sketch of invention for free opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 813 Ninth St., Wash., D. C.

Inventors Desiring to secure patent. Write for our book, "How To Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of patentable nature. Randolph Co., 789 F St., Washington, D. C.

Patent Sense, "The Book for Inventors and Manufacturers." By return mail free. Write Lacey & Lacey, Dept. O, Washington, Dist. of Columbia.

Patents—Send for Free Booklet. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED

Biggest Money-Maker in America. I want 100 men and women to take orders for raincoats, rainpans and waterproof aprons. Thousands of orders waiting for you. \$2.00 an hour for spare time. McDonough made \$813 in one month. Nissen \$19 in three hours. Purviance \$207 in seven days. \$5,000 a year profit for eight average orders a day. No delivering or collecting. Beautiful coat free. No experience or capital required. Write for information. Corner Mfg. Co., Dept. D-212, Dayton, O.

Live Wire Agents, We Want You! Take orders for The Liberty Line of Made-to-Measure, combination Top-Coats, Raincoats and Automobile Coats. Hundreds of orders waiting for you. Our stock of materials is tremendous and deliveries are prompt. Complete selling outfit and Samples Coat free. Biggest commissions paid. Deliver and collect. Join our sales force of the biggest money-makers by writing for particulars at once. The Liberty Raincoat Co., Dept. 12-C, Dayton, O.

Agents: New 2 in 1 Reversible Double-duty raincoat. One side rich tan dress coat, other side storm overcoat. Two coats for the price of one. Saves \$20. Positively guaranteed waterproof or money back. Commission paid same day you take orders. No capital required. Sample furnished. Great seller. Real money for agents. Parker Mfg. Co., 455 Rue St., Dayton, Ohio.

Agents: \$100 Weekly. Automobile owners wild with enthusiasm. Marvelous invention doubles power, mileage, efficiency. Saves ten times its cost. Sensational sales everywhere. Territory going like wildfire. \$26 Sample Outfit and Ford Car free. Write quick. L. Ballwey, Dept. 37, Louisville, Ky.

Mexican Diamonds flash like Genuine, fool experts, stand tests, yet sell for 1-50th the price. Few live Agents wanted to sell from handsome sample case. Big profits, pleasant work. Write today. Mexican Diamond Imp'tg. Co., Box 149, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Agents: \$60 a week taking orders for Guaranteed Shoes for men, women and children. Must give satisfaction or replaced free. Brand new proposition. Write quick for territory and samples. Thomas Shoe Co., 3640 North St., Dayton, Ohio.

Agents! Quick Sales Big Profits! Outfit free! Cash or credit. Sales in every home for our beautiful Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, etc. National Importing & Mfg. Co., Dept. M. O., 425 Broadway, New York.

Sell Insyde Tyres. Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access. Co., Dept. L. 1, Cincinnati, O.

Agents—\$40 to \$100 a Week: Free Sam- ples. Gold sign letters anyone can put on store windows. Liberal offer to general agents. Metallic Letter Co., 433 J. N. Clark, Chicago, Illinois.

Wide Awake Man to Take Charge of our Local Trade. \$4 to \$5 a day, steady. No experience required; pay starts at once. Write today. American Products Co., 1687 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

We will pay \$200 monthly salary and furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X676, Springfield, Illinois.

PERSONAL

Cash—Send by Mail Any Discarded Jewelry, new or broken, Diamonds, Watches and gold, silver, platinum, magnet points, false teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods ten days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Bell Jewelry Co., Est. 1899, L. 432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Why Be Only Half Alive? My free book Man The Master tells you how to become a New Being. Write Ogden Health Inst., 616 Andrews Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SONG-WRITERS

Song-writers Manual & Guide Sent Free! Contains valuable instructions and advice. Submit song-poems for examination. We will furnish music, copyright and facilitate publication or sale. Knickerbocker Studios, 307 Gaiety Bldg., New York.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers—a wonderful little book of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas; the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Authors Press, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y.

Advertising in this Column

costs \$3.00 a line. A discount of 15% is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space, four lines. Guaranteed Circulation 500,000 (at least 95% net paid.)

Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, or services, and then either complete the sale or encourage business with descriptive catalogs and follow-up. This suggestion is offered to prove the value of good advertising, with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale.

When ordering space please send complete "follow-up" so we can be thoroughly conversant regarding your offering.

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.



MR. C. E. BROOKS

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today. Brooks Appliance Co., 404 B State St., Marshall, Mich.

FREE BOOK



Learn Piano!

This Interesting Free Book

shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ in your own home, at one-quarter usual cost. Dr. Quinn's famous Written Method is endorsed by leading musicians and heads and complete piece in every key, within 4 lessons. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. For beginners or teachers, old or young. All music free. Diploma granted. Write today for 64-page free book, "How to Learn Piano or Organ." M. L. QUINN CONSERVATORY, Studio D8, Social Union Bldg., Boston, Mass.

TENTOBED

A Tent and Bed Combined

Tentobeds are the most practical for tourists and people desiring to camp. They are made in two sizes, one as shown is made especially to use with Auto. Other style is suitable for sleeping on porch or lawn. Tentobeds roll up in a small package very light in weight, can be put up in 5 minutes, require no stakes or poles. Waterproof and Insect-proof.

The beds are very comfortable to sleep in. They save the price they cost in Hotel bills in a few days. You are independent and not obliged to pay the exorbitant prices often demanded of tourists.

On sale by reliable dealers. We will mail you on request, literature fully describing Tentobeds, also our Autobed, made to use inside of auto.

Dept. 3

TENTOBED COMPANY

3300 Jackson Boulevard
CHICAGO, ILL.

Set in Solid Gold

Send Your Name and We'll Send You a Lachnite

Don't send a penny. Just send your name and say: "Send me a Lachnite mounted in a solid gold ring on 10 days' free trial." We will send it prepaid right to your home. When it comes merely deposit \$1.75 with the postman and then wear the ring for 10 full days. If you, or if any of your friends can tell it from a diamond, send it back. But if you decide to buy it—send us \$2.50 a month until \$18.75 has been paid.

Write Today—solid gold rings illustrated above you wish (ladies' or men's). Be sure to send finger size.

Harold Lachman Co., 13 N. Michigan Av. Dept. 2412 Chicago

FREE TRIAL

Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money); and we will send you our FAMOUS KAMAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if you like it, pay us \$1.85. If you don't like it return it. **SEND NO MONEY.**

MORE COMPANY, Dept. 340 St. Louis, Mo.



How Not To Buy An Oil Well

Continued from page 364

sand oil country, one well would take care of at least eight or ten acres, yet we find in town-lot developments (where practical oil men are seldom found spending their own money) as many as ten to twenty wells drilled on one acre.

Quite often it is pointed out that the holdings are only a mile or two from production. Now this may be very encouraging news, but a distance of a mile or two by no means permits such land to be described as proven territory. All things so far considered should not deter one from being enthusiastic, as his chances of obtaining production have not been removed. The big "rub" comes when the glittering promises and possibilities are pointed out, and here is where the promoter shows his hand and lack of knowledge of the business.

In a certain case, the so-called proven land of 100 acres out of a total of about 500 acres was the talking point employed by a certain promoter. The territory in question is known as a very spotted one—that is, the good wells may be off-set by dry holes (and this is quite a common occurrence in almost all fields)—but with fair luck wells averaging about 25 barrels per

show a yearly gross income of \$300,000. Going further, Mr. Promoter gives the impression that the production will be the same from day to day; unfortunately this is not the case, no matter how much we ourselves would like to agree with him, and it is reasonable to expect for the whole year the total production will be less than one-quarter of the amount figured; and this is also figured very liberally, so we cannot allow more than \$75,000 for the settled production. From this deduct one-eighth, which will be the royalty for the land-owner, also the cost of drilling and maintenance, leaving the company on its capitalization of \$150,000 a figure considerably under the six-million mark. Then we must also consider that all these wells will not be drilled at once, but one at a time. We find on the prospectus how other leases made so many hundred percent. returns on a small investment of \$100 and then follows a list of about ten of the most famous exceptions to the ordinary rule that may be found, and which if investigated will show that they were not so over-capitalized or drowned in watered stock.



Ask any oil man who has had occasion to visit the 'Northwest Field,' near Burkburnett, Texas, if he knows this toll bridge and he will answer in the affirmative. It costs twenty-five cents to pass over it. Some time ago an automobilist new to the field asked the man at the bridge, "Is this a toll bridge?" The man replied, "Nope it's a gold mine." He was right. It costs \$20 to have an auto pulled from the mud.

twenty-four hours may be expected, judging from past developments in that field.

Now Mr. Promoter goes on with his song and dance and informs us that on the 100 acres of proven land there is room for fifty wells, or one well for every two acres, and causes a further itching of the palm by the following line of talk.

Even should these wells only make 100 barrels apiece, the oil being of Pennsylvania grade commands a price of \$4 per barrel at the well, and will net us a nice profit.

Now comes some tall figuring:

Fifty times a hundred will be five thousand barrels of oil per day, which at the rate of \$4 per barrel will be equal to twenty thousand dollars per day; this multiplied by three hundred will net a total income of six million dollars per year from this 100 acres alone.

Let us come down to earth again and figure this same proposition in the proper manner, and we come to the following conclusion, which makes Mr. Promoter's six million dollars shrink considerably. When we say that each well in that field may produce an average of 25 barrels per day, we are giving Mr. Promoter more than the benefit of the doubt, and would also wish to go on record as saying that no sane oil man would drill more than ten wells on that 100-acre farm. Assuming that he will, at the best, obtain ten wells making 25 barrels per day, that would be a daily production of 250 barrels, or \$1,000 per day; this for three hundred days would

If you want to do more figuring, you may inquire as to the price of whole-page advertisements and try and guess who is going to pay for that.

The writer still has among his cherished possessions the above figures of Mr. Promoter on the back of a most picturesque prospectus, written in his own handwriting in his elegantly appointed offices.

The case here mentioned in detail is by no means an exceptionally bad one; as a matter of fact the ordinary run of such deals is much worse. Mr. Promoter was very much chagrined when his stocks were turned down, saying that as the stocks were going very rapidly (and no doubt he was telling the truth this time) we might not have another chance at such a proposition again.

Those of us that are on the "sucker list" are often given due notice that, as the drill is to start within a short time, we have the last chance to get in on the ground floor, as the price will be advanced when the drill starts. Just why the fact that the drilling is to commence should increase the value of the proposition is an unexplained mystery to us.

The "sucker list" patrons will next receive a notice to the effect that "the well is down about 1,000 feet and the pay-sand is expected at 2,000 feet. The indications are excellent and the strata passed through are regular and similar to those found in the drilling of such and such a gusher a mile or two away. Everything indicates that a gusher will be drilled-in."



His Dinner

Would feed 55 people on Quaker Oats

A dinner nowadays in a fine hotel costs about \$3 per 1000 calories. Quaker Oats costs 5½ cents per 1000 calories. So the cost of that dinner would serve 1000 calories to each of 55 people in oats.

That's an extreme example. You don't often eat, probably, a \$3 dinner. But what of your breakfasts which are costing ten times Quaker Oats? Are they not also extravagant when they bring you vastly less nutrition?

What breakfast costs

Note how other breakfast dishes compare with Quaker Oats. Meats, eggs and fish average ten times the cost per 1000 calories of nutriment.

And that ten-fold cost buys you lesser nutrition. The oat is the greatest food that grows. It is almost the ideal food in balance and completeness.

Quaker Oats yield 1810 calories per pound, while round steak yields 890. The oats are rich in minerals which growing children need. In energy value they are twice as rich as beef.

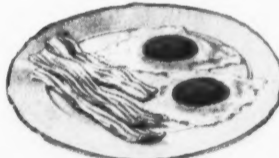
Mark the cost per 1000 calories compared with other necessary foods, based on prices at this writing.



Quaker Oats, 1c.



Two Eggs, 10c.



With Bacon, 16c.



One Chop, 12c.



Fish, 8c.

Cost Per 1000 Calories

Quaker Oats	5½c
Average Meats	45c
Average Fish	50c
Hen's Eggs	70c
Potatoes	11c

This is not to argue any one-food diet. But the best possible breakfast you can serve is a dish of Quaker Oats. It is the most delicious breakfast. And the saving will do much to cut down cost of living.

Quaker Oats

The Extra-Flavorly Flakes

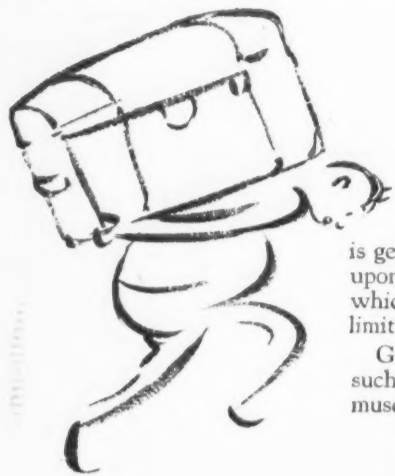
The flavor means so much that you should always get Quaker Oats. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the richest, plumpiest oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel. Millions of people enjoy this extra flavor without extra cost.

15c and 35c per package

Except in the Far West and South

Packed in Sealed Round Packages with Removable Cover

3617



Dad's Day Off

is generally a mighty busy one. He is called upon to perform one little job after another which taxes his unaccustomed muscles to the limit.

Guard against lameness which may follow such unusual exertions by rubbing the tired muscles with

Absorbine, Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

Used as a liniment, Absorbine, Jr. is sure in results, preventing lameness and relieving the ache of stiff muscles. It is pleasant to use, not greasy and of agreeable odor.

Its powerful antiseptic qualities will insure against infection which might set in from even slight scratches or from chafing.

Absolutely non-poisonous.

\$1.25 a bottle at your druggist's or sent postpaid. A liberal trial bottle will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps.

W. F. Young, Inc.

20 Temple Street
Springfield Massachusetts



Another mystery to us is what those good indications are that have been found with the drill at the depth of 1,000 feet. There are no indications whatever. The only indications that are possible are those that have been learned from a geological examination of a property, and whether those indications will be fulfilled cannot be known until the drill actually reaches the sand. While the tools are still a few feet above the sand, the indications cannot be any different than they were at the time the well was "spudded" or started drilling. The fact that the strata encountered were regular and identical with those found in the gusher is also of no consequence.

A brief mention may be made of the latest fad in oil investments, that is, the buying of royalties. The farm-owner in most cases receives one-eighth of the oil produced from under his land, and he may retain or sell his interest or royalty as he sees fit. Such royalties may be obtained before the well is drilled at a low figure; however, after a well is drilled and produces oil, the price of such royalties will be in keeping with its value. It is claimed that the buying of royalties eliminates risks, but as a matter of fact it does not. If the royalty is bought before the well is drilled, the investment really becomes an outright stock-buying proposition. If the royalty is bought when the well is a producer by those who are capable judges of oil-well values and are satisfied with a reasonable profit, it should prove to be of interest—not, however, after it has been obtained by some individual who splits it up into many parts and sells them at a great increase of the actual buying figure.

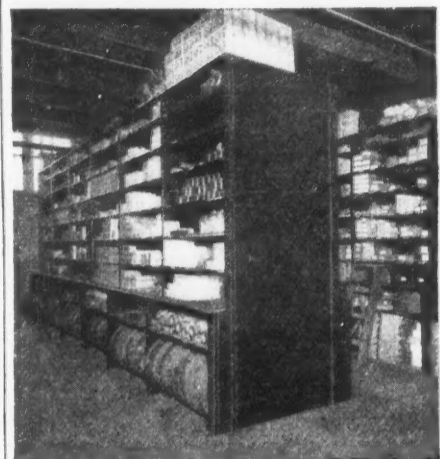
It might be of interest to touch upon the various methods that are employed in an attempt to locate underground oil and gas accumulations. A method in use by some employs the divining-rod or "peach-limb." This is merely a twig cut from a tree, having the shape of the letter Y. It is held in the hands by the two prongs, the other end pointing forward. It is supposed that this end will bend down when carried over oil or gas accumulations. Can you imagine this in the Twentieth Century? Another wonderful power with which this instrument is supposed to be endowed is that it is equally effective in locating water, gold, silver, any and all metals, buried treasures and at one time was employed to detect criminals and witches.

The various whims and fancies of many practical oil men are also of interest. They are constantly on the lookout for what they believe to be surface indications. Thus an oil man from a hilly country will be looking for hills that have a similar appearance to the ones at his old stamping-ground. In the same way, a man from a flat country will be looking for that kind of topography; he who comes from a country where glaciation has been the prevailing surface feature will be looking for similar pebbles or boulders. Others may attach special significance to coal seams, "red rocks," "fossil rocks," muck, or peat land. As oil and gas fields are known to have occurred under all of these conditions, the absence or presence of such features are of no value in indicating possible underground pools, excepting in connection with geology.

Inasmuch as the science of oil and gas geology is not so well known, many people often fall victims of self-styled geologists, who are simply "fakers" and have not the slightest, or only a very slight, knowledge of oil and gas geology.

For the investor the use of good common sense is an excellent tool to handle, but it seems that when the glittering possibilities are placed before him, he will throw all caution to the winds and fall into the clutches of the great many "sharks" that infest the stock-selling game, and at the same time give a black-eye to the few good propositions at low prices that may be found among the great multitude of wallpaper that is on the market.

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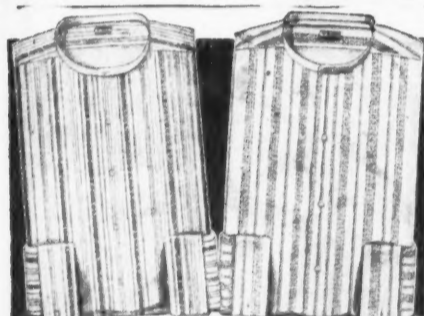
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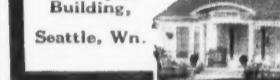
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Is Germany Safe for a Republic

Concluded from page 354

most liberal constitution so far in force anywhere, and a gigantic financial reform, producing in taxes and other contributions to the exchequer ten times the amount collected in peace times. At this juncture I joined the Cabinet vice Herr Schiffer, who resigned. The first ten financial measures introduced bear my signature.

But the new combination had to pass through a severe crisis. First, revolts broke out in Berlin and in Munich that were successfully quelled by Noske and his troops. But then came the question of signing the Versailles instrument. It will be remembered that the only condition made by Germany on signing the armistice terms had been that the peace should be in accord with the fourteen points of President Wilson of January 22, 1918, and his subsequent declarations. This had been promised, and it was the hope of the German nation that the peace should bear out this promise. As everybody knows, the peace was deliberated behind closed doors, and secret diplomacy celebrated its greatest triumph. This method went so far as to conceal the peace terms, even after they had been delivered to Germany and published broadcast, from the peoples of the Allies and associated Powers. If I am correctly informed, it was the American Senate which forced the publication in the United States against the will of the diplomats. When this peace was known in Germany, the people found two things: First, that it talked in no respect with the Wilson program. Second, that it aimed at the destruction of German independence and prosperity, and, moreover, that it was impossible to carry it through, its demands exceeding by far what Germany in generations could give.

Exciting Days

The National Assembly was called to Berlin, and in the big hall of the University declared that this peace could not be signed. Especially Herr Scheidemann, then the Prime Minister, declared that he certainly would never sign it. Efforts to change the dictation of the Allies in any essential detail having proved fruitless, the question of signature came up in Weimar, whither the National Assembly had transported itself. The days were full of anxiety. The vote of the Cabinet broke into two factions. Socialists and Center, whilst denouncing the instrument as barbarous and impossible, opined that, no alternative remaining and the existence of Germany as a unit of all German States and tribes being in danger, the treaty must be signed, in the hope of a revision such as

seemed to be held out in the so-called note of transmission. The Democrats declared that an impossible obligation should not even be assumed, come what may, and seceded, together with Herr Scheidemann and Herr Landsberg. President Ebert formed a new Cabinet with Mauser as chancellor and Erzberger as the center figure. Meanwhile, the National Assembly took a vacation and removed to the Reichstag in Berlin.

The measures of the government having antagonized the Conservatives as well as the Independents, and a considerable portion also of citizens who had voted for the government—you cannot multiply taxes by ten without treading on somebody's best corn—the opposition became stronger; the old Conservatives acquired new courage, the Independents showed a considerable increase in their organizations. The Democrats, who considered themselves especially responsible for the constitution, its maintenance and execution, resolved to reenter the Cabinet for the protection of the constitution and to take the vice-chancellorship. Such is the state of things today.

Germany Needs Help

The way has been hard and thorny. Nevertheless, we have succeeded in making democracy safer every day. We will have new elections early this summer. It seems that they will not bring any thorough-going change in the constellation. Social-democrats may have to lose some seats to the Independents, the Democrats to the Right, the Center to a newly springing-up Peasants Party in the south. The more the coalition will be necessary. Whilst today the Socialists can make up a majority with either one of the other two coalition parties, they will, if my forecast is correct, in future not be able to play this game, and that will work in the direction of excluding more than at present possible Socialistic economical experiments.

But all our anticipations will come to naught, if we cannot economically survive. If we do not get credits for foodstuffs and raw material, if the Reparation Commission becomes very exacting, if we cannot provide for our interior needs out of our resources, because they are not left to us, the building must crash to the bottom. No government can hold with hunger and starvation staring the people in the face. The German people are willing to meet all their obligations to the utmost of their capacity; they have freed themselves from militarism and autocracy; they have nobly fought for the best of democratic ideals; they should be helped!

Shows in New York

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Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as an Oriental fascinator	Liberty	The Night Boat	Breezy musical show
Belasco	The Son-Daughter	Mr. Belasco's China-town	Little	Beyond the Horizon	Vivid tragedy
Belmont	The Passion Flower	Tempestuous Spanish drama	Longacre	Adam and Eva	Light comedy
Booth	The Purple Mask	Exciting romantic melodrama	Lyric	George Washington	History play
Blou	His Honor Abe Potash	Barney Bernard	Maxine Elliott	What's in a Name?	New revue
Broadhurst	Smiling Through	Idealism about death	Morocco	Elsie Ferguson	Sacred and Profane Love
Casino	The Little Whopper	Bright musical comedy	New Amsterdam	Monsieur Beaucaire	Tarkington romance with music
Central	As You Were	Laughs and tunes	Nora Bayes	My Golden Girl	Victor Herbert tunes
Cohan, Geo. M.	The Hottentot	Willie Collier	Park Theatre	Opera comique	American singers in repertoire
Cohan & Harris	The Acquittal	Interesting melodrama	Playhouse	The Wonderful Thing	Jeanne Eagels
Comedy	My Lady Friends	Bright fun	Princess	Tick Tack Toe	New revue
Cort	Abraham Lincoln	Fine portrayal	Republic	The Sign on the Door	Engrossing melodrama
Criterion	The Letter of the Law	Lionel Barrymore	Selwyn	Ruddies	Love in Brittany
Empire	Declassee	Ethel Barrymore at her best	Shubert	The Blue Flame	Theda Bara Musical hit
48th Street	The Storm	Rivals in a cabin	Vanderbilt	Irene	
Fulton	Mamma's Affair	Harvard prize play			
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Amusing character			
Garrick	Jane Clegg	Engrossing drama			
Globe	Apple Blossoms	Kreidler operetta			
Harria	Wedding Bells	Delightful comedy			
Henry Miller	The Famous Mrs. Fair	Excellent comedy drama			
Hippodrome	Happy Days	Huge spectacle			
Hudson	Clarence	Refreshing comedy			
Knickerbocker	Shavings	Cape Cod characters			

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Century Roof	Midnight Whirl	Jazz for late ones
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44th Street	Look Who's Here	Bright comedy
Lyceum	The Gold Diggers	Chorus girl comedy
New Amsterdam	New Midnight Frolic	Ziegfeld beauties
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39th Street	Passing Show	Girls and music
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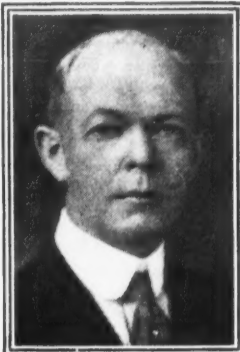
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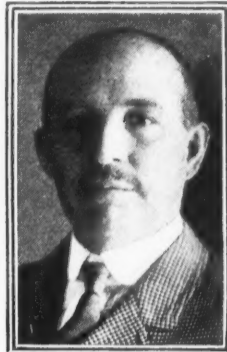
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THE experts are agreed that the system of Federal taxation now in force is unscientific, creates gross inequalities and is needlessly burdensome. They declare that it is paralyzing business to a very serious extent and is responsible for much of the high cost of living. Besides discouraging enterprise, the excess profits taxes are being passed along through many hands, with cumulative effect, from producers to consumers, causing the latter to groan over abnormal prices for necessities of life. Everybody thus feels the effects of a wrong method of raising revenue for the Government.

The existing taxes were devised hurriedly to meet war conditions, and they served their purpose well and were paid with patriotic willingness while the nation was in peril. But the feeling is universal that they should not, in time of peace, be continued at their peak. Interest on our huge national debt must, of course, be provided for, and our vast Government corporation must be properly supplied with working capital. But it is absurd to suppose that American taxpayers will tamely submit, indefinitely, to an annual drain (as some have estimated) of \$5,000,000,000. One thrifty Congressman maintains that over \$2,000,000,000 can be saved yearly through prudent retrenchment in Government expenditures, and Mr. McAdoo is sure there can be an immediate reduction of at least \$1,000,000,000 in taxes. There is a widespread feeling that Congress and the executive departments are not striving to reduce the need for appropriations so earnestly as they should. The day is coming when the general demand for exercise of rigid economy in Government outlays will be too insistent to be ignored.

As a substitute for the excess profits taxes, it is proposed, in quarters deserving respect, to enact a consumption tax. This would involve a slight additional charge for articles actually purchased, but would not, eventually, it is argued, make the cost so high to the consumer as under the present plan. But whether this or some

other expedient should be resorted to, the main consideration is to remove from the back of business a handicapping weight. Relief of that sort would be felt by all members of the community. It would be reflected in impetus to prosperity and would infuse strength into the securities market.

A material shrinkage in taxes would be a fine complement to the settlement of the railroad question. The latter has been handled by Congress and the President to the satisfaction of most people outside of the labor unions. The situation is now one which the business world regards with confidence. What benefit will result to railroad securities depends on what increases of rates the Interstate Commerce Commission will allow, and on how successfully the owners shall operate their restored properties. Government control has left a legacy of difficulties which will have to be overcome before the roads can be run smoothly. The old standard of efficiency will not be reached at a bound. At first there will be disappointment on the part of the public because full facilities are not immediately providable; and on the part of stock and bond holders because prices of their holdings may not appreciate as fast as desired. It is possible that these issues may lag more or less until demonstration of a better outlook is complete. But the highly capable railroad managers should ultimately put the transportation systems into good shape and efficient operation. When the railroad business has become thoroughly stabilized, the credit of the roads will be recovered, they will be able to finance themselves adequately and to expand and improve their service. And they will prove to be the best kind of customers for the manufacturing establishments of the country.

In the meantime, no special boom in railroad issues appears imminent. Purchase outright of income producers (whether railroads or industrials) is the safer policy. There is little encourage-



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ment for the speculator at this juncture. Shrewd buyers are taking small profits whenever they can get them, and are very cautious in making commitments.

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P., SAGINAW, MICH.: The fact that a stock is dealt in on the New York Curb means but little. All kinds of issues are sold there. The stock you mention is seemingly in the highly speculative class and the very last thing that a woman should invest in. Buy a good, seasoned dividend payer.

B., READING, PA.: Among good railroad bonds selling unusually low are Central Pacific guaranteed 4's, C. & O. gen. 4's, Rock Island gen. 4's, Kansas City Southern 5's, N. Y. Central deb. 6's, Northern Pacific 4's, Oregon Short Line 1st 6's, St. Louis-San Francisco p. l. 4's, 5's and 6's, and Atchison gen. 4's.

H., ROCHESTER, N. Y.: It is stated that brokers in this country have agreed to supply buyers with more German municipal bonds than the German cities have issued. Many purchasers, therefore, will be unable to get the bonds. If you can purchase the bonds outright, you might risk the gamble.

R., WASHINGTON, D. C.: Your purchases of Marine pfd. and Southern Pacific showed good judgment, even if Marine is lower than your purchase price. American Can common is speculative with a fair chance of recovering to the price you paid. However, it is not easy to foresee what this market will do.

P., CINCINNATI, OHIO: National Leather lately paid an initial dividend of 4 per cent. This was semi-annual, not quarterly, so that the stock is on an 8 per cent. basis. On market price the yield is less than 6 per cent. The company was organized to take over the profitable leather business of Swift & Co. and it has a promising future.

B., ATLANTA, GA.: Perhaps in time Bethlehem Steel B will recover, though it may be long in reaching the price you paid for it. You could get a better return by switching to American Beet Sugar, International Mercantile Marine pfd., National Enameling and Stamping, Central Leather, or Achison pfd. or common, all quoted at present lower than Bethlehem Steel B. and none more speculative than it is.

D., OSSING, N. Y.: The American International Corp. is in strong hands, has a future and its stock is attractive at present price. It was boosted too high by profiteers, but is now selling not far from its intrinsic worth. If you care to make an exchange, you could shift into Corn Products common, Cuba Sugar Cane preferred, Colo. F. & I. common, Advance Rumely preferred or Pressed Steel Car common, and gain income thereby.

H., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.: The Paauhua Sugar Co. had a deficit in 1918. It has paid no dividends and I do not recommend the stock. Ohio Cities Gas makes a fair return and is an attractive speculation at present price. Transcontinental Oil is a long pull, not likely to pay dividends this year. Fisk Tire lately declared a quarterly dividend of 75c, which is at the rate of 12% on par of \$25. It is a fair purchase. Pacific Gas & Electric common is not so desirable as preferred.

S., LOUISVILLE, KY.: The decline in American Hide & Leather pfd. has made the stock more attractive than for a long time. It is paying 7 per cent. regularly now and it has 117 per cent. of arrears which must some day be taken care of. The company reports large net earnings and seems able at any time to reduce the amount of back dividends on overpaid. The common stock cannot be put on a dividend basis until preferred arrears are wiped out. It looks like a long pull speculation.

R., PITTSFIELD, MASS.: I do not advise you to invest \$5,000 in Boston & Montana Development Co. stock, which, though its prospects have improved, is still highly speculative; or in Atlantic Fruit, whose stock, which paid no dividends, has been largely increased; or Pierce Oil, which is a long pull speculation; or Advance Rumely common, not yet paying a dividend. Better purchases would be Advance Rumely pfd., Pierce Oil pfd. and American Woolen pfd. Good preferred stocks are the safest both from the speculative and investment standpoint.

W., CORRY, I.A.: General Motors Corporation is one of the largest and strongest organizations in its field. The stock, however, was manipulated up and down so frequently, and was so high priced, that the average speculator should have left it alone. Now that the stock is to be divided into moderate priced shares it may prove more steady. The Columbia Graphophone Co. is flourishing and both classes of stocks pay dividends. The preferred is the more desirable. The Lone Star Gas Co. has been a liberal dividend payer, and if it should continue its present rate, the stock would be a fair purchase.

B., SIDNEY, OHIO: Inspiration Copper is likely to sell higher if the market price of the metal should advance, and perhaps it would be well to hold your shares. Southern Pacific is a sterling stock. The company should do well under the new railroad act. You could shift into N. Y. Central and be nearly as safe, while receiving a larger return. The heavy drop in Central Leather suggests an exchange for American Beet Sugar, International Mercantile Marine, pfd., National Enameling and Stamping, or New York Central. It looks advisable to hold Willys-Overland common and Gulf States Steel at present.

M., NEWPORT, R. I.: The new railroad act provides for a 5½% return on the value of a road's property. This value might be more or might be less than the amount of capitalization. In some cases the plan would work very favorably for the roads. For instance, St. Paul Railroad property has been appraised at over \$616,000,000; a 5½% yield on this sum would be over \$33,000,000. That would leave, after payment of fixed charges and preferred dividend, about \$6.00 per share on common. A similar calculation shows that U. P.'s return would not be much less than it has been receiving under Federal control. U. P.'s position is strengthened by the fact that 4% of its 10% dividend is derived from investments in other corporations.

New York, March 13, 1920.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York, will, without charge, supply any applicant with "Questions & Answers," a helpful booklet containing articles on financial subjects.

Joseph B. Thomas & Co., Inc., 3rd Avenue and Spring St., Seattle, Wash., offer Seattle 7% mortgages based on improved property, and invite requests for fuller information.

Reading the "Bache Review" has been of great help to many successful investors. It is an authoritative financial sheet. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

The Title Trust Co., 722 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash., makes a specialty of 6½% first mortgage bonds on Seattle apartment property. The bonds are in units of \$250 up. Write to the company for details.

Capitalists who would be interested in plans for reopening old silver-producing mines should communicate with Aagard & Thorniley, mining engineers and operators, 525-27 Hellman Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

First mortgages on improved Kansas and Oklahoma farms, paying 6%, in units of \$100 up, are being distributed by the Farm Mortgage Trust Co., 544 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans. The company invites correspondence.

Non-fluctuating 6% first mortgage real estate serial bonds are dealt in and are recommended as safe by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Company, 90 E. Griswold St., Detroit, Mich. A letter to the company is all that is needed to secure a list and description of these securities.

Among desirable securities Cities Service Company's 7% debentures rank high. They combine safety and high yield, and through their conversion feature offer an opportunity for market profit. For complete information and quotations apply to Henry L. Doherty & Co., Bond Dept., 60 Wall St., New York.

Carefully selected bonds, amply secured by properties and earnings, presenting a wide range of maturities and yielding from 4½ to 7% are offered by the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis. The bonds are in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000. Ask the company's bond department to send you circular LB 16 describing issues now on hand.

About 80% of the world's diamond output is controlled by the De Beers Cons. Mines, Ltd. The company has paid more than 390% in dividends since 1910. It paid 80% last year. Its securities are among the leading issues on the big foreign exchanges. A circular giving full particulars about this great concern may be obtained from Bamberger Bros., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 60 Broadway, New York.

The well-known bond house, S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and the Straus Bldg., Chicago, Ill., has issued a booklet, "Safety and 6%" which tells how the Straus plan of safeguarding bonds has protected investors always from loss. Payment of these bonds, principal and interest, on the days due is assured by deposit of a monthly sum which meets obligations automatically. To obtain the booklet write to Straus & Co., for circular C-1003.

Two worth while booklets, "The Gray Book," presenting graphic facts of price fluctuations, and "The White Book," giving latest statistics about more than 500 companies, have been compiled by Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York. These publications will help investors, large and small, to analyze their problems. Either booklet or both, with a pamphlet describing the monthly installment plan of buying securities, may be obtained by writing to Dunham and Co. for booklets 87 DD.

G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., 101 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., has prepared three booklets containing helpful information for investors. "Selecting Your Investments" describes thirteen leading investment qualities possessed by first mortgage real estate bonds. "Creating Good Investments" explains Miller & Co.'s methods of protecting clients' investments. "Your Investment Banker" aids the investor in forming a suitable banking connection. Copies of these booklets will be mailed by the company upon request.

The responsible National City Company, National City Bank Bldg., New York, issues a Purchase Sheet for Investors, containing information gathered throughout the world. The April sheet tells about more than twenty issues of United States and foreign government bonds, many railroad, public utility, industrial, and realty bonds, and preferred stocks, all recommended as investments. Besides these there are seventeen municipal bonds exempt from Federal income tax and many tax-free in certain states. The April Purchase Sheet may be obtained from any of the company's fifty correspondence offices in the leading cities, or direct from the company's office in New York. No man should make further investments until he has seen this sheet. Ask the company to send you L. 124.

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Can We Americanize America?

Concluded from page 360



ECONOMY renewable FUSES

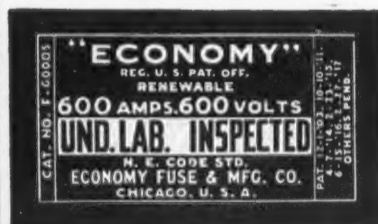
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Native-born Americans must give to their fellow citizens of alien birth all that they have inherited from our national past; and we must expect to receive in turn a great gift from those who are born in other lands. While we are moulding them it must never be forgotten that they will mould us. If we give to them only the dark side of our life, its selfishness, ignorance, indifference to duty, its greed and materialism, they will give back to us their inherited prejudice, their class consciousness, their instinctive rebellion against government under the impression that all government is tyranny, and the result will be that our last state will become tenfold worse than our first. If, on the other hand, we give to these millions of foreign-born, friendship, leadership, a square deal; if we show them by education and co-operation the meaning of our nation; if we teach them by example and precept that we believe in the moral law and practice it; and if we unlock before them the golden door of opportunity for themselves and their children, then we shall evoke from them a gift of idealism, of artistic impulse, of industry and thrift, of the homely virtues that make a nation great, and thus they and we shall become enriched.

The home-born American does not even know his own country, as a rule. The foreign-born does know a considerable amount about his own native land and is eager to learn about the land of his adoption. As a fine illustration of this I wish to quote a remarkable little address given at the Pittsburgh meeting by Mr. Manos, the young Greek referred to at the beginning of this article. It would be hard to find a young native-born American with so firm and fundamental a grasp upon the essential ideals and principles underlying our life and the life of the old lands across the sea. The address follows:

"Why I Came to America"

I have been requested, as a foreign-born and naturalized citizen, to say in very few words "Why I Came to America." It was a choice. There was no alternative. Europe and America. Compare them. The one old and crafty, the other young and virile. Europe, burthened with her past; heavy with the crimes of two thousand years; America, active with her future, clean of conscience. The one relies upon subtle diplomacy, lies and trickeries; the other, upon hearts and hands. Upon one side the privileged classes; upon the other the reward of merit. Europe seething, raging with political strife; America calm, dispassionate; with a government as strong as Gibraltar. The one frantic for war; the other imperturbable, admirable in both peace and war. Upon one side, despair; upon the other, hope. How unlike the two! Europe persecutes; America tolerates. The one in want and misery; sunken in affliction; the other in plenty, overflowing with wealth and prosperity. Could there be any other choice? The alternative of misery is happiness; the alternative of Europe is America. In this comparison I mean no offense, no disrespect to the countries in Europe. They are the victims of environment, of hereditary jealousies. But, my friends, there is only one life to live. To live it with honor and respect should be the object and purpose of all. America, beyond other countries, offers that opportunity. That is the reason why I came to America.

To you who are now to receive your final papers and about to assume the duties of American citizens, I say, do not forget, but remember why you came to America. Be grateful. Be good Americans.

It is an unerring instinct as well as the part of common sense to make education and leadership the foundation of all our Americanization programs. Until the foreign-born can speak, read and write our language, they must remain in an intellectual and spiritual vacuum so far as American life is concerned. The language is the very incarnation of a people's national genius and personal equation. And therefore we give to these millions our language and, having placed in their hands this instrument, let them use it first in a study of our Constitution, laws and ideals. Thus we have begun at the very beginning.

It must be remembered, however, that an enormous mass, such as now constitutes

the foreign-born in America, cannot be Americanized entirely by the more or less artificial methods of public education. It must be a daily experience. Every employer of labor, every foreman in the factory, every conductor upon a public conveyance, every politician, and preacher, and journalist, every clerk in a bank or store, every mistress in a home—in short, every American must have an awakened sense of obligation and must by careful self-discipline become interpreters to all home-grown and foreign-born alike of those spiritual realities that constitute America.

According to an investigation conducted by the United States Immigration Commission a few years ago, 58% of the working forces of America were born abroad, while 17% are native-born Americans of a foreign father. That is to say fewer than one out of every four workers in our basic industries are native Americans, while three out of every five industrial workers are of foreign birth. In some of our industries the percentage of foreign-born employees is much higher than the general average. In the clothing industry, 72%; in silk-dyeing, 75%; sugar refining, 85%.

The problem becomes more complicated when we recall the startling fact that some 56 distinct races are represented among the workmen in the leading branches of American industry.

According to Mr. Franklin Lane, late Secretary of the Interior, one out of every ten people we meet in the streets can neither read, write nor speak our language. In sending out the literature to farmers from the various government departments it was found that practically three millions of the farmers could not read the literature. Five and a half millions cannot read or write any language, while from three and a half to four millions of our people can neither read, write nor speak the English language. Making allowance for those who are merely able to sign their names, or who have the most rudimentary knowledge of any written language, it is likely that between fifteen and twenty millions of our people would have to be classed as illiterate.

I am confident that the time has come for a great comprehensive attempt to make this a nation of one soul, one language, and one loyalty. We must begin with the immigrant before he leaves his native land; and we must establish such rigid supervision that only those capable of passing certain standards, physical, mental and moral, are permitted to start the journey towards their new home, America.

When the immigrant arrives in this country, he ought to be taken immediately under the supervision of our national government. He ought to be distributed industrially either on the farms or in the cities where he is needed. He ought to be followed up and immediately put to work learning the language. He ought to be protected from these abominable sharks and parasites who have pursued and sucked the life out of so many foreigners in recent years. In other words the foreigner ought to be furnished with leadership and education of an American kind and not left to the revolutionist and enemies of America.

While it may be necessary for some time to come to have publications in foreign languages, every publication so printed, ought to have printed in parallel columns an English translation of all it says.

These things are forcing their way into the consciousness of the real men and women of the country. All honor to the men and women of Pittsburgh and our other progressive communities who see the danger and are preparing to meet it. May their tribe increase!

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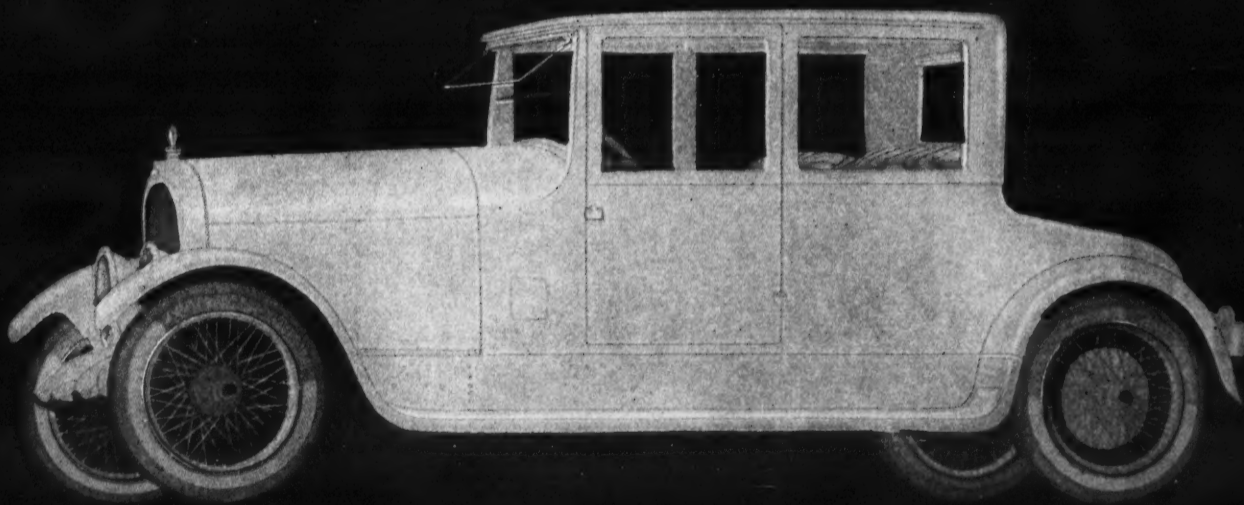
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